BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.
JAS. FULTON, Editor.... A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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" " " " " 6 00
Daily

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 18. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 14, 1861. { NO. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Professional and Business Cards.

W. P. KENDALL, J. S. KENDALL.
COX, KENDALL, & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12, North Water St.
Oct. 24th, 1861. 9-1f

WILLIAM BOGART,
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsboro', will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of the appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements they may wish to make.
Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.
Dec. 29, 1860. 17-1y*

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of Princess and Water Streets.
March 9, 1860.—1SA29.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.
STOKLEY & OLDHAM,
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.
Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

WALKER MEARES,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
No. 45 MARKET STREET.
A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.
November 25, 1859.

WILLIAM R. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. May 20—37-1y.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)
Wilmington, N. C.
L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
November 1 1th, 1859—11-1y.

Rewards.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Moore, hath this day reached the undersigned, that JIM, a slave, the property of G. W. Moore, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods, and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave, forthwith to surrender himself to his master or the lawful authority;—and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slave that if he do not immediately return to his said master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture him, by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of June, 1861. JAS. GARRASON, J. P. [SEAL.]
WM. J. CORNWALL, J. P. [SEAL.]

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
THE ABOVE REWARD will be given for the said JIM dead or alive, or for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again. The said JIM is about 5 feet 10 inches high, is well-set, and weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken and with smooth black skin. The said negro was purchased from the estate of T. H. Williams, deceased.
G. W. MOORE.
June 27th, 1861 44-tf

A REWARD
OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehension and delivery of my two boys, SOLOMON and ESSEC. SOLOMON is dark, full head of hair, thick lips, has a scar on his left hand between his thumb and finger—his height about five feet, ten or eleven inches. ESSEC is about five feet, five or seven inches high—yellow skin, has a scar between the right eye and eye brow, caused by the bite of a dog, very heavy set.
J. J. D. LUCAS.
June 13th, 1861 42-tf

For Sale and to Let.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained and cleared, and in a fine state of cultivation—there being about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasantly located a place as any in this country—in a good neighborhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C.
April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON HAVING LOST TWO DRY COWS, bearing the ear marks of Poplar Leaf in the right and Underbit in the left ear, can obtain information of the same by applying to the subscriber on Topsail Sound, New Hanover county. DAVID J. NIXON.
October 30th.—10-3tw*

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING QUALIFIED at October Term, 1861, of Duplin County Court, as Executrix of Needham Bryan, deceased, gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate of said deceased to make payment, and to those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
MARGARET J. BRYAN, Ex'x.
October 30th.—10-4tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.
They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.
D. J. SOUTHERLAND.
JAMES C. COLEMAN.
August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

PAINTS—PAINTS.
PURE WHITE LEAD;
" Snow White Zinc;
" White Gloss Zinc;
Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

NEW SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY.
LOCATED AT ARGYLE, ROBESON CO., N. C.,
IMMEDIATELY on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, 84 miles from Wilmington, N. C., where the subscribers are prepared to manufacture, at the shortest notice, *SASH, BLINDS, DOORS and MOULDINGS* of every description.
The best quality of GLASS is always kept on hand.—BLINDS painted and trimmed ready for hanging. Our lumber is all kiln-dried before it is worked up.
We respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, and trust by our endeavors to please that we shall receive a liberal share.
Any person wishing to leave orders or obtain a list of prices, can do so by calling in Wilmington, N. C., on H. M. Bishop, at the Farmer's House, or Messrs. J. T. Petteway & Co.; or by addressing SILAS SHEETZ & CO., Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C.
S. SHEETZ.
G. M. McLEAN,
J. A. McKOY.
April 18, 1861. 34-tf

NEW WATER WHEEL—GREAT INVENTION.
THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of informing the public, that, after many years of experience, he has succeeded in inventing a WATER WHEEL which he can confidently recommend as being simpler in construction, more powerful in performance with a given amount or head of water; and more durable and less liable to get out of order than any Wheel now in use or heretofore offered to the public.
This Wheel was patented on the 29th January, 1861. It being a packed Wheel, no water can escape between the top of the Wheel and the bottom of the case, and consequently all loss of power from such escape of water is avoided.
This Wheel is a reaction Wheel. It is of cast iron and is so simple in construction that any mechanic can put it in after having once seen it done. It will, with a 7½ feet of water, grind from 12 to 40 bushels of Corn per hour, and is suited to any head of water from 2 feet upwards. It has only six buckets and turns out 84 square inches of water, being all that it requires for the performance of any amount of labor.
As above stated, this Wheel is patented, and I take pleasure in offering it to any person wanting a cheap, powerful and durable Water Wheel, adapted to grist mills, upright or circular saw mills, cotton gins, factories, or any other kind of machinery in driving which water-power is used, furnishing sizes of Wheels from two feet upwards, adapted to any head of water. I will furnish and put in running order a Wheel attached to any person's mill for $75, or I will sell the right to use one for $25. I will also sell County and State Rights.
Any person wishing to purchase Wheels, individual, County or State rights, or desiring any information will receive immediate attention by applying to or addressing James Armstrong, John O. Armstrong, James M. Armstrong, Dobbinsville, Sampson county, N. C., their Agents, Messrs. Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, N. C., or the subscriber,
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, *Patentee.*

☞ The patentee refers to the following Certificate from competent persons who have seen the operation of his wheel:—
This is to certify, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of the new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, N. C. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with 7 feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.
HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.
March 28th, 1861. 31-1y

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

The Battle of Leesburg.

The correspondent of a Philadelphia paper thus describes the appearance of the troops when "carried back *from* old Virginia shore:"

All reached here at 4 A. M., and the appearance of some of them was painful indeed. They had stood in line of battle from twelve to fourteen hours, without moving, and without water or food. They had no sleep for two days and nights, and were nearly exhausted.—Some dragged their muskets along by the end, and seemed to sleep as they walked along.

The Minnesota First were the nearest exhausted of any, but we heard no grumbling. All seemed thankful to have got over safe; not a man was injured in the re-crossing, nor any baggage lost; everything came over safe. Generals Gorman and Stone personally superintended the crossing, and were the last to leave. Gen. Gorman has been in the saddle for two days and nights.

The appearance of some of our troops was the most distressing sight we ever witnessed. Many of them were nearly naked; some had on nothing but overcoats; some only a pair of pants, and but few with shoes; most of them were without arms and ammunition. Most of the wounded had been sent to Poolesville and to the nearest camps.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states the following in his account of the Leesburg battle;

* * At this juncture Gen. Bakér, who had dismounted from his horse, and was advancing at the head of his command, coolly, but resolutely encouraging his men, received a ball through his head, killing him instantly. The General's blood bespattered Capt. Crowningshield, who stood beside him at the moment. He never spoke. His body was immediately taken to the rear by his men, who freely wept at their loss. He was placed on a scow and transported to the island, and thence to the Maryland shore. His remains went to Edward's Ferry, and thence to Poolsville. His horse, which had been left standing, was afterwards shot. A small canvass satchell, containing his papers, I saw in the hands of a young man to whom they were delivered shortly before he fell.

This was the turning point of the battle. The Confederates were five to one of the Union force, and the latter were finally ordered to leave the field. The retreat was made after the Bull Run pattern, with slight improvements; the men rolling, sliding, and almost turning summersaults down hill, to escape the galling fire which now assailed them from all points. The Confederates were constantly reinforced, screaming like furies at each onset. Before retreating they threw the six pounder down the hill into the river. The howitzers were left on the field, and fell into the enemy's hands.

The Fifteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts regiments suffered very severely, losing a large part of their number in killed and wounded.

The Tammany regiment covered itself with glory.—Capt. O'Meara often rallied his command, throwing defiance into the very teeth of the enemy, and showing the Confederates that he could scream equal to the worst of them. Captain O'Meara took charge of the landing, and refused to let any but wounded men enter the boat, ordering the sound troops to go back and pepper the Confederates. His conduct was very gallant through out, evincing a true and lofty courage. Lieut. Messer took command of the scow, and continued to ferry over the wounded, who poured down the hill. Several times the Confederates fired upon him as he was crossing with the wounded men. The fourth boat-load was capsized by the men rushing into it in too great numbers, and the whole party, about fifty in number, well and wounded, were precipitated into the stream. Ten of the party, at least, were drowned. A great many tried to swim the river, and sank from exhaustion. One half of those who are missing were drowned in this manner. It is not yet known how many of our men have fallen into their hands. *The destruction of life has been far greater, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than at Bull Run!*

THE SHARPSHOOTERS OF THE BATTLE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks there were some rebel sharpshooters at the battle of Leesburg, and indulges in the following speculations:

The battle of Edwards' Ferry supplies another proof that sharpshooting is the chief characteristic of this war. Of the California Regiment the Colonel was killed, the Lieutenant Colonel, Major and Adjutant wounded, and five Captains are dead and missing, and two wounded. Of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel were wounded, five Captains killed and three wounded.

These two regiments were in the heat of battle, and suffered most severely. The number of killed and wounded officers is far out of proportion to that of the privates. Every man with a sword and shoulder-strap, who could be seen in front or by the side of his command, was, without doubt, the common target of dozens of rebel sharpshooters concealed in woods, underbrush, or rifle pits, at a distance of from two to four hundred yards. Colonel Baker was pierced with six balls; other officers with two or three, and those who escaped unhurt were grazed once or twice. It is said that one officer was hit four times in various parts of his uniform and equipments without personal injury. The killing or maiming of all these officers was equivalent to defeating the two regiments. In the absence of artillery and cavalry, the rebel sharpshooters may claim to have won the battle of Edwards' Ferry. How much havoc our sharpshooters caused among the enemy there is no means of knowing; but it is not unlikely that a large number of their officers too were dropped.

Against these deadly Minnie balls there is no effective precaution that a brave man would wish to adopt.—Nothing but a complete coat of mail from crown to sole could save him from the searching bullets. A ball-proof chain armour, (if one could be made,) or the steel breastplates worn by the Cent Gardes of Napoleon III, would be of no avail. The chest might escape, but presently a ball from some sharpshooter of extraordinary skill might come crashing through the head, killing on the instant, or through the legs, crippling the officer and sending him off the field. Nothing but a wavering aim can prevent the slaughter of officers from being horrible on both sides. If the position of an officer has its honors and privileges, it also has its peculiar dangers, and should not be sought by those who have not the courage fearlessly to meet them.

Iron for War Vessels.

Our railroad iron comes from Wales. Agents have to go over there and dance attendance upon the manufacturers of it, and beg for credit in order to build our railroads. The earnings of the roads, consequently, to the extent of paying for such material, go out of the country, which is made so much the poorer thereby. If there were any necessity for this, any reason for it in the nature of things, the money would be well spent. We cannot do without the roads and without the iron for various other indispensable purposes. We must have it. It is not an open question. But are we obliged to go three thousand miles for it? On the contrary, we can reach as good iron as any in the mountains of Wales by a ride of less than three days. We can retain every dime of the purchase money at home for all the iron we need for railroads, for iron-clad vessels of war, for steam engines, and for all other purposes. Every body knows that the mountains of North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, not to mention any other Southern States, are full of iron and coal, and various other most valuable minerals. Read the following, which we clip from a Tennessee paper:

Mineral Resources in East Tennessee.—The Chattanooga Gazette, of the 17th, has an article referring to the mineral riches of the Eastern division of our State, in which it is very truthfully observed that the capitalists and men of enterprise in the South scarcely know that East Tennessee is *not* a plateau—that it is *not* a part and parcel of our belt of cotton lands. Nine out of nine hundred perhaps have heard of the towering mountains, which teem with ores of iron of the *best quality* and inexhaustible *quantity*. There, and there only, in all the Southern Confederacy, copper is found in all its invaluable richness. Besides iron and copper, also are found deposits of lead, tin, gypsum, zinc and epsom salts or sulphate of magnesia, in such quantities as to at least convince the geologist or even the man of practical common sense, that there, after all, is the mineral El Dorado of the South, if not of the world.

Could anything exhibit in a clearer light the penny-wise and pound-foolish, the suicidal, almost ridiculous policy which we have hitherto pursued of sending to the North or to England, or somewhere else, for such an article of prime necessity in a State as iron?

What do our capitalists with their idle money in view of such facts? What are they waiting for? Do they propose to wait for peace, and then send again to Wales for iron? In view of the necessities that are upon us, we submit that it is time to inaugurate a different policy. It is demanded in any contingency, in peace or war. We hardly know in which it would be the more important.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

More About the Yankee Fleet.

From the Newbern Progress.
FORT MACON, Nov. 4, 1861.

EDITOR OF THE PROGRESS:—*Dear Sir:* Enclosed I send you a Yankee account of the expedition South with a statement of the cargo and shipwreck of the transport Union.

Our forces have been employed all day getting out the valuables from the wreck. She proves to be a prize indeed. It is impossible for me to give a detailed account of the cargo and what we have already recovered. In a general way I may state correctly the cargo will be worth over $100,000 to the Confederates. Two rifled 24-pounders have been got out, sharpes rifles and cartridges, 11 horses were saved, 800 blankets, &c., &c.

The engine is worth $30,000 and will be recovered.

Two of the blockading ships have been off here this afternoon. The wreck lies broadside on, and nearly out of the water at low tide. There is some danger of our being shelled at the work, but some think it will be difficult to discover the wreck from the sea.

Five more prisoners sent forward this morning, making the whole number 81.

Yours, &c., WILL POINT.

YANKEE ACCOUNT.

Left Fortress Monroe Tuesday, Oct. 29, on board the U. S. Steam Transport *Union*. Had on board 64 horses, several bales of hay and about 100 bags of oats, 12 gun-carriages, several kegs of powder, 3,000 gallons of water, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 250 tons of coal, also 4 baggage wagons, several sets of harness, 2 rifled cannon, five or six barrels whisky, several saddles, and provisions enough to last 15 days. On leaving Fortress Monroe the ships were formed into three distinct lines. Could not say for certain how many ships were engaged in the expedition—should think there was from 50 to 75. Kept in line through Tuesday; Wednesday afternoon it blew a gale, and we put back to Hatteras Inlet and anchored for the night.—Thursday morning clear and pleasant, hauled anchor and proceeded in a southerly direction; at night was in sight of the whole fleet. Friday morning it blew a gale from the Southeast, lasting about 25 hours, carrying away fore-sail and main-sail. Saturday morning signaled the Pawnee ship leaking and was ordered to put back. Got out of our way and went ashore about 13 miles South of Fort Macon.

(Signed) JOHN R. FISHER.
Wagon Master 7th Regt. Conn. Vol.

LOSS OF THE LINCOLN TRANSPORT OSCEOLA.—Capt. Morrill, of the Yankee transport steam-propeller *Osceola*, arrived here yesterday from Georgetown, S. C., in charge of Captains Pinckney and Mazyck, and was taken to the Guard House, at which place we saw him; when, in answer to questions, he made the following statements: The *Osceola* sailed from New York on Thursday, October 24, for Hampton Roads, with a cargo consisting of 50 head of beef cattle, 500 barrels potatoes and sundries. Arrived at Fortress Monroe October 27, where eleven head of cattle were landed, leaving 30 on vessel. At New York we were ordered to take on board water and provisions for only 15 days, which made it evident we were not to proceed south of the coast of Georgia, as such a supply would not have answered for a trip to the Gulf. Remained in Hampton Roads until Tuesday, Oct. 29, when the entire fleet sailed, consisting of from 50 to 60 sail of vessels of all classes, from the powerful steamships *Vanderbilt, Baltic, Wabash, Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, to the ordinary sized tug boat. On Wednesday it blew heavy from the southwest, lasting twelve hours, when the wind changed to the northwest, and continued stormy; but the smaller vessels were somewhat protected from its force by keeping close under the shore. Early on Friday (Nov. 1st) the wind shifted to southeast, and increased to a most severe gale, in which the squadron got separated. While keeping close in shore, early on Saturday, say between 2 and 3 p. m., the *Osceola* got ashore on the Dry Breaker, off North Island, near Georgetown, and in two hours the steamer bilged, the cattle soon taking to the water, and many of them reaching shore. The vessel having become a wreck, the officers and crew, twenty in number, took to their boats, in which they reached North Island, and were taken prisoners.

Capt. Morrill describes the gale as very severe, and thinks that many of the Fleet must have become disabled or lost, some of them being old and by no means capable of going through such weather. He had *no* instructions directing him where to proceed, his only orders being to follow the large ships; and other captains, whom he questioned in regard to their destination, had only been directed in the same way. The *Osceola* was owned in New York, and has been engaged in trading from the Coast of Cuba to Honduras. Her tonnage was 177. Capt. M. informs us that some of the large steam transports which left New York, took on board troops at that place, but he was not informed as to their number, and had no correct idea. The wreck of the *Osceola* was boarded on Monday by the boats of a blockading steamer.—*Chas. Mercury, 6th inst.*

MORE FEDERAL REVERSES.—*Destruction of an Infirmary at Washington.*—Information reached this city yesterday, from a reliable source, that the Infirmary for sick soldiers, near the City Hall in Washington, was consumed by fire on Saturday night last. One life was lost—that of one of the nurses. The soldiers in the building at the time were all saved, but there was no other place provided for them, and what will result from their exposure does not as yet appear. They are to be sent to Georgetown.
The building is supposed to have been fired by parties in Washington opposed to the present war.
Norfolk Day ok, 6th inst.

The Mississippi and its Tributaries

The Montgomery *Mail* thus discourses on this subject: The head waters of the Missouri river gush out of the Rocky Mountains 3,096 miles from where it enters the Mississippi, and within one mile of the head waters of the Columbia river, which runs in a contrary direction to the Pacific. It enters the Mississippi eighteen miles above St. Louis, by a mouth much wider than the Upper Mississippi.

The Gates of the Rocky Mountains, as they are called, are 441 miles below the extreme point of navigation on that river. The banks or walls of the river at this point rise perpendicularly nearly a quarter of a mile high, and extend up the river six miles. For the first three miles the water is compressed, and solid walls, into a breadth of 150 yards, and there is but one spot, and that for only a few rods, on which a man can stand between the water and wall.

There are nearly a hundred rivers whose waters flow down the channel of the Mississippi, besides five times as many creeks.

Forty-five rivers and innumerable creeks enter the Mississippi between the St. Anthony Falls and New Orleans. The distance from the Falls to the mouth of the river being 1971 miles.

Thirty-two rivers and eighty formidable creeks enter the Ohio river between Pittsburg and Cairo. The distance between the two points being 1007 miles.

Between the mouth of the Missouri and Cairo the water hardly ever rises over 25 feet, but below the mouth of the Ohio, the Mississippi rises from 50 to 60 feet. About Natchez the water begins to decline. At Baton Rouge it seldom exceeds 30 feet, and at New Orleans 12 feet.

At least 200 rivers (a majority of them as large as the Alabama) and a thousand creeks discharge their waters into the Gulf of Mexico, through the channel of the Mississippi river.

Six Southern States, to wit: Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, border on the Mississippi, while only four free States do the same to wit: Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Waters flow from eleven Southern States into the Mississippi, to wit: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississppi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri; while only nine of the Northern States contribute anything to the mighty waters, to wit: New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Mrs. Gen. Fremont in Camp—A pen-and-ink Sketch of Her.

Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont is becoming as much an object of newspaper gossip as she was during the famous campaign of '56. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Jefferson City, Mo., says that "Jessie" is tasting the sweets of camp life along with her husband, and gives the following sketch of her.—He writes:

There is one individual in this camp whom neither rain, nor mud, nor cold, nor heat, can suppress, and that is the irrepressible "Jessie." As I stopped before a fire in front of the General's tent, who should I see but the inevitable "Jessie" inside, seated at a table opposite her husband, and in earnest consultation over the affairs of the "Western Department" while by her side sat her daughter, Miss Lillie F., a patient and attentive listener.

Mrs. Fremont strikes one as rather masculine in appearance but this first impression is very soon and entirely dissipated in conversation with her. There is not a classical feature about it, and yet her face becomes interesting from the gentle, benevolent, and pleasing expression which it assumes in conversation. When lighted up, it is full of sprightliness, vivacity and intelligence. Her manner is soft, persuasive and insinuating, and her voice uncommonly musical. But her chief outward attraction is her eyes, and she knows how to use them, as most women do. I said in my last I thought they were gray, but in this I was mistaken.—They are brown. Eyes so expressive of every emotion are rarely met with. They lend a warmth and fervor to and adorn and illustrate, whatever she says. Indeed, the play of her eyes and features, the glow of her ruddy complexion, and the melody of her voice, give the same effect to her conversation that "variations" do to a piece of music; and all this despite her really being a "plain" looking woman when her countenance is in repose.

She has great tact and self-possession, is ready, fluent, and unembarrassed in speech, and, without the least sacrifice of dignity, is perfectly free from any sort of conventionality. The extent of her knowledge upon political and governmental affairs entitles her to be considered a *stateswoman* of no ordinary calibre. She would make a pretty formidable antagonist in a political discussion, and, as a tenant of the White House, could dispense politics and hospitalities, and preside at State dinners, to better advantage, I imagine, than any lady who has figured therein during our day. She enters very freely, earnestly, and unreservedly into an explanation of, and vindication of, her husband against the numerous charges and allegations of which he is the subject. She is a Virginian by birth, and has the Southern brogue, if I may so express it, in greater perfection, and renders it more pleasing than I have ever observed in any one before. She is probably about 40 years of age.

LINCOLN AND "LOYAL" NORTH CAROLINIANS.—A special to the New York *Herald*, dated Oct. 25, says:

Rev. T. W. Conway, chaplain of the 9th regiment of New York volunteers, now at Hatteras Inlet, has been sent to Gen. Wool with information to the Government in reference to the loyal people of Hyde county, N. C. He brings with him a declaration of independence adopted by the leading citizens of that county at Hatteras church, in which they declare themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy. It is a part of Mr Conway's mission to solicit arms for these Union men, who only wait for means and opportunity to strike a death-blow to the despotism by which they have been depressed. The President has promised to use his best efforts to protect them and provide them with weapons. Mr. Conway brings the information that these people are actually starving for want of food and suffering for want of clothing.

A RECEIPT FOR PUTTING UP BEEF.—A gentleman who has tried the following recipe warmly recommends it:

Cut the beef into pieces of the proper size for packing, sprinkle them with salt lightly, and let them be 24 hours, after which shake off the salt and pack them in a barrel. In ten gallons of water, put four gallons salt, one pound salt peter, half-pound black pepper, half-pound allspice and a half gallon of sugar. Place the mixture in a vessel over a slow fire, and bring it to a boil; then take it off and when it has cooled pour it on the beef sufficient to cover it and fill the barrel.—After the lapse of three or four days turn the barrel up side down to be sure that the beef is all covered by the brine. If the feef is good, it will make it fit to set before a king. The beef will keep good for a long time.

During the scarcity and exhorbitant price of Bacon, our readers might try the recipe, and test its virtues.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN KENTUCKY.—The fact that the Convention of Kentucky, recently in session at Russellville, had passed an ordinance of secession from the Lincoln Government has already been announced. The following synopsis of its proceedings we copy from the Louisville (Bowling Green) *Courier*, of the 1st inst.:

On Monday last a number of prominent citizens of Southern Kentucky met at Russellville, for the purpose of consulting together relative to the future; feeling that duty to themselves and their posterity, the protection of their constitutional rights, their lives and liberty demanded that they should resist the oppressive legislation of the State Legislature, and the tyranny of the Lincoln dynasty. They remained in conference for several days, with closed doors. On Wednesday, before their final adjournment, the injunction of secrecy upon their proceeding was removed, and we have had laid before us a very brief synopsis of their action:

About forty counties were represented in the conference. Hon. H. C. Burnett presided, and R. McKee and T. S. Bryan acted as Secretaries. A series of resolutions, reported by Hon. G. W. Johnson, were adopted. They recite the unconstitutional and oppressive act of the Legislature, proclaim revolution, provide for a Sovereignty Convention at Russellville on the 18th of the present month, recommend the organization of county guards, to be placed in the service of and paid by the Confederate States Government, pledge resistance to all Federal and State taxes for the prosecution of the war on the part of the United States, and appoint a committee [heretofore published in this paper] to carry out the resolutions.

From the State Journal.
Confederate War Tax.

As much doubt and uncertainty seems to prevail as to what is required by the act of Congress upon this subject, we have sought the aid of a distinguished legal friend who has examined the act with some care, and will endeavor to simplify the matter.

Subjects of taxation.—The following is taken from instructions issued by the chief tax collector of the State to his deputies in the several counties, and will answer very well as a classification of property to be listed:

1. Real Estate, including all land and estate therein, and all interest growing thereout, including ferries, bridges, mines, &c.
2. Slaves.
3. Merchandise—embracing all goods, wares, and merchandise, held for sale on the 1st of October, 1861, except the agricultural products of the country.
4. Bank stock.
5. Railroad and other corporation stock.
6. Money at interest, including the principal sums of all money belonging to any person other than a Bank, upon which interest is paid or is to be paid by the debtor, as the same stood on the 1st of October, 1861, and all money invested by individuals in the purchase of bills, notes and other securities for money, excepting in all cases, the bonds of the Confederate States.
7. Cash on hand or on deposit in Bank or elsewhere.
8. Cattle, horses and mules raised for sale, not including such as are raised merely for food or work on the plantation.
9. Gold Watches.
10. Gold and Silver Plate.
11. Pianos.
12. Pleasure Carriages.
13. Bank or Corporation stock, not duly returned by the Bank or Corporation.

The property returned must be such as was owned or possessed on the first day of October next.

What persons and property are exempt.—When the taxable property above enumerated "of any head of a family is of less value than five hundred dollars, such taxable property shall be exempt from taxation." It will be seen that the act only gives the exemption in such case to the *head* of a family. Persons not at the head of a family, therefore, who own taxable property, however small in value, are bound to give it in for taxation. The question is often asked whether a person owning more than five hundred dollars in value of taxable property is not entitled to have a deduction made for that amount. It is very plain from the act that he is not, but is bound for the tax upon the whole.

The act exempts all property of colleges, schools, charitable and religious corporations or associations actually used for the purposes for which such institutions were established.

This exemption, it is conceived, not only extends to the necessary buildings occupied for such purposes, but to other property, as bank and other stocks or investments from which a revenue is derived and used for the proper support of all such institutions.

All public lands and property owned by the State for public purposes are expressly exempt; and in this we take it that the bank and railroad stocks belonging to the Literary and Sinking Fund are included and not to be returned by the several corporations in which the stock is held.

Real estate held by any corporation and used in conducting its business as a banking house, a railroad warehouse or shop, is not subject to a separate tax—it is held to be a part of the capital stock of the company pany which is subject to the tax.

Who to list and where.—Every one must return a list of his taxable property in the collection district in which it is situate. If he resides in another district or county he may do it by an agent. Persons having property of others in possession as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, agents, &c., are bound to make due return, and all corporations are bound to make returns by their officers, of their taxable property and of the Capital stock held by individuals or other corporations in the same.

How and to whom lists are to be given, and how the property is to be assessed.—The list must be in writing and must set forth the quantity of taxable property owned, according to the classification above given, and must be submitted to the assessor for the district and sworn to. It is required to be sworn to by a regulation issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, he being authorized by the act to make all necessary rules and regulations to carry out its purposes.

We suppose that individuals will not give in stocks held in corporate bodies, as the law expressly makes it the duty of all such bodies to make return to the assessor or collector of their capital stock, and pay the tax, and in such case exempts individual stockholders.

The law makes it the duty of the assessors to assess all property for taxation at its actual marketable value on the first day of October last. To aid assessors in doing so, we would suggest that not only the number but the sexes and probable ages of slaves be returned. Again, we do not see how merchandize, a large portion of which has been sold since the first of October last, can be valued by the assessor. In all such cases it would be well for the merchant to return the value of his stock on that day

Open accounts are not money at interest and are not to be returned. Nor, as it is supposed, are notes of insolvent persons. The aggregate amount at interest or used in the manner specified in classification 6, above given, should be returned. State bonds are subject to the tax and must be returned—it is not yet settled whether for the full amount or according to their marketable value. Confederate bonds are excepted.

The act provides that the term "horses, cattle and mules" shall include all such animals as are raised for sale, and not such as are used merely for food and work on the plantation or farm where they are held. All such surplus stock, therefore, of whatever kind, over and above what is to be kept for plantation or home use, is subject to the tax.

We think, also, it would very much aid assessors if the owners in returning gold watches, gold and silver plate, pianos and pleasure carriages, would annex a fair value to the same. These articles are subject to State taxation, and in most instances have heretofore been given in at fair values no doubt. It is true the assessors may, if they choose, examine and value them, but we apprehend it will be found very inconvenient in practice.

False and Fraudulent Lists, &c.—Any person rendering a false or fraudulent list, with intent to defeat or evade the proper enumeration or valuation of his property, is liable to be fined a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and any person who shall fail to render a list of his taxable property to the collector or assessor at the time prescribed by him, is liable to a double tax upon all his taxable property.

Over Valuations and Double Taxes.—The assessments made by the assessors are to be returned to the tax collectors on or before the first of December next; and for twenty-one days next ensuing he may hear and determine all appeals from assessments as well as applications for the reduction of a double tax to a single tax. His determination in all such cases is final.

Two cases of very ordinary occurrance and seemingly of great hardship present themselves:

When A. buys land of B., paying in notes, and perhaps giving mortgage on the land as collateral security, A. is obliged to return the land and B. the notes as taxable property.

And where A. holds B's notes for any amount—for instance, a thousand dollars, and, at the same time, C. holds A's note for a like amount, yet A. is responsible for tax on B's note's in his hand; though, if his debts were paid A. would, in fact, be worth nothing

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1861.

THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER need not work itself into a fume because the *Journal*, in common with other papers, objects to extortion of which the whole public complains, because it is made to feel them. Neither need it be so excited at the idea of anybody's trying to excite prejudices against manufacturers. We have no time nor inclination to enter upon so needless and thankless a business. Needless where facts have already done that, and because in truth, we would rather it were not so. Neither need the *Observer* strive to misrepresent us as contending for placing the Yankees at the conclusion of peace upon the footing of the most favoured nations in our trading and other relations with them. We simply, in the article referred to by the *Observer*, state the known facts of national intercourse, as every intelligent man who has studied them, and wishes not to mislead, knows them to exist. Neither need the *Observer* attempt to create the impression that the *Journal* has singled out the manufacturers for denunciation. We *have* referred to the matter of salt and other goods, and if the *Observer* does not know that we have done so, it ought to have informed itself before putting on its air of righteous indignation and of pungent interrogation.—Neither need the *Observer* think that everything that is said about manufactures or manufacturers, relates to Fayetteville or to the particular private interests of particular persons. Neither can that paper talk with any reasonable face about our "long article," since its allusion to said long article forms part of one twice as long. Neither need we bother ourselves by making this "article" any longer. Apparently somebody's corns have been tread upon, and they are sore. We can't help that.

THE TELEGRAPH yesterday said that Archbishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed were about starting to Europe to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners, and to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England. Rather doubtful, we think. Where would Bishop Hughes exert his influence? An Irish Catholic, known as a strong agent in keeping alive the feeling of hatred towards England, prevalent among his countrymen and co-religionists, he would hardly be expected to have much influence in English governmental circles. Ultra-montaine in his views, a denouncer of Louis Napoleon for his Italian policy, and his general relations to the See of Rome, Mr. Hughes would hardly meet with much favor in Imperial circles.

As for Thurlow Weed, he is a mere trickster—an able and cunning one, but still only a trickster and not at all the man for an emergency like this.

One thing is certain and also amusing. Old Scott goes to Europe and Mrs. Scott returns. The old fellow fears and hates his wife more than he does the "rebels." If she takes a notion to go abroad again, the old man will soon return to New York.

Daily Journal, of yesterday.

Expected Home.

We understand that the Independent Light Infantry and the LaFayette Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, are expected to arrive here on this evening's mail train on their way home from Virginia.

We need scarcely add that these gallant troops are regarded here with hardly less pride, and will be received with a welcome hardly less warm, than that which they are sure to meet in their own town, although the circumstances of the case will of course interfere with those outward demonstrations which might be and would be made under different auspices.

Daily Journal, of yesterday.

WE HAVE BEEN pleased to meet again in our streets our fellow-citizen Mr. Sprunt, after his return from "foreign parts." In coming back he had to pursue a "winding way," to escape the Lincolnites. But he did get to the West Indies, and he has got back therefrom, though not directly, having had to pass through a portion of Lincolndom. The blockaders wanted to get the vessel on board which he was, but they could not exactly fix it. How all these things were managed, and by what route Mr. S. got down to "Dixie Land" would not do to tell, because it might let out things that the enemy might be glad to get hold of.

WE HAVE NOW arrived at that season of the year in which we may look for the North to make its most vigorous, its most desperate struggle. It is making it. All who reflected upon the thing at all, must, from the very beginning have anticipated this. It was in the nature of things that it should be so. It is so, far more so, indeed, than we could have wished, but surely not more so than we might reasonably have expected, nor than we ought to have been prepared for.

If the people around Port Royal have suffered their cotton or their servants to fall into the hands of the Lincolnites, it is almost as much their fault as their misfortune. But we rather suppose that the large amount of cotton lost amounts to little or nothing in the general result, however severe on individuals, and that few or no servants have gone off—or been carried off.

At "Long Taw," in smooth water of any required depth, some two hundred guns of large calibre, served by experienced navy gunners, have silenced some mud forts, mounting in all probably not one gun for every ten that the fleet could bring to bear directly upon them, and not one in twenty to the whole number on board the ships engaged, and these mud forts manned by soldiers who, no matter how brave, had no earthly knowledge or skill in aiming heavy ordnance.

If the Lincolnite soldiers only get away from their ships they will be slain—not captured—they are coming not as warriors but as robbers and murderers, moral and physical incendiaries. They come on an errand of death. It would be folly to talk of terms with those whose orders are to burn all towns whose inhabitants defend their homes and liberties, to steal, rob, and stampede the private property of all who will not prove traitors to their State. Are these men anything but the most desperate and abandoned felons? What is their system in East Tennessee? What is it anywhere?

Well, they have Port Royal, and it is a loss, but perhaps it was inevitable. Recriminations would now be useless. The harbor is a great object for them. It will be a standing menace for us, for they can harbor there and issue out at will to harrass our coasts. Once in the interior and they are lost.

There is no reason in the world for doubting of the success of our cause. There is reason for overhauling our log and re-examining our preparations and revising our calculations. The very best volunteer infantry are not gunners, and the biggest projectile is useless unless aimed to hit.

Body Found.

We learn from Mr. S. Myers that on last Tuesday morning, while the steamer Enterprise was going up the Cape Fear River, when opposite Mr. Bizzell's landing, about eighteen miles from Wilmington, a body was discovered floating in the river, which, from a note in the pocket, as well as from other circumstances, was identified as that of Mr. D. N. McMillan, a member of Captain Richardson's company of Bladen artillery, drowned a short time since while coming down with the company to Wilmington.

Captain Pridgen, of the Kaintuck militia, with some others who were on board the Enterprise, went out in a small boat and secured the body and took it to shore, where Mr. Bizzell took charge of it.

Any further information desired by relatives, can be obtained by calling at the office of Messrs. Loeb & Swarzman, in Wilmington.

A POINT has now been reached in the existing war in which its character may at any moment be essentially changed, and a sterner and more bloody coloring given to its features. Men acting under letters of marque from the President of the Southern Confederacy—volunteer militia of the seas, as duly commissioned as any of our volunteers on land, having fallen into the hands of the enemy, have been confined as felons and tried and convicted on the charge of piracy. Not as common robbers or murderers, but as "enemies of the human race." In vain Judge Grier of the Supreme Court of the United States says that it is a farce to try these men—that they ought to stand on the same footing as enemies taken on land. The judiciary is nothing unless prepared to obey the behests of the Lincoln Executive.

Well, our men are under conviction and possibly sentenced. So are a corresponding number of federal officers, prisoners at Richmond and Charleston. Should our men be put to death, theirs will be hung. A Colonel, three Captains and ten Lieutenants will be sacrificed to the manes of our seamen. The list would be more nearly complete if one Congressman and one Electric Oil man could be thrown in for good measure. The Electric man having turned parson could administer spiritual consolation to his brethren, and by his eloquence quite "electrify" the favoured individuals who might have the pleasure of witnessing his last appearance on the platform.

Will Lincoln back out or will he not? Upon this depends the future character of this struggle. If he does not, then the war on both sides will be one of extermination, as indeed is its present tendency. While the war is confined to the operations of large bodies acting strategetically for the attack or defence of frontier positions, it may be confined within the usual rules of national hostility; but when, as in Kentucky and Missouri, the fight rages from county to county and from house to house almost, the result must be to superadd bitter personal and individual hate, to the already sufficiently exasperated feelings of public animosity.—When expeditions land at isolated points like Port Royal, with the view of carrying ruin and desolation to quiet homes, they ought to be sure of success before they leave the shelter of their ships, for they ought to know that the penalty of failure is death.

NO NEWS.—The Charleston papers of yesterday, at hand this morning, give no accounts from the seat of war in South Carolina, additional to those already in possession of the public. The regular news despatches are probably suppressed by military authority. Reports that the town of Beaufort had been burned by the enemy, and that it had not been burned but occupied by them, are both asserted and denied. They are only rumors, most likely mere surmises offered as such, but misunderstood and circulated as facts. This is one of the times when we may and indeed must "watch and wait."

There is no news, indeed no mail and no papers from North of Weldon, the train that arrived last night not having connected with the train from Petersburg. So we have a slim array of exchanges, and the reading public must depend upon the telegraph and other sources of information independent of the C. S. mails.—We must "buckle down" to the work of paper-making without outside help. We have one comfort, however. There will be no Journal on Friday, that being a national Fast Day, a day of humiliation and prayer.

Daily Journal, 12th inst.

THE VOTE of Mecklenburg county was 741 for Wm. Lander, Esq., for Congress. No opposition. The Rodman and Guion electoral ticket got 604 votes for Rodman, and 601 for Guion, to 167 for Graham and 163 for Reid, for the State at Large. As, however, Mr. Reid was on the Rodman ticket as a district elector, and also on with Mr. Graham for the State at Large, his election is certain.

The Newbern Progress says that Major Kenan is certainly elected to Congress from the third District:—He received a majority in Carteret, which, the Progress says, settles the matter.

In Jones County the Graham ticket received 146 votes, and the Rodman ticket 89 votes.

THE Raleigh *Standard* of Saturday last, has an editorial article of some length on the subject of "Calling out the Militia," with the main propositions of which we fully concur.

The *Standard* deems it hardly prudent, in times like these, to call out the *entire* militia of any county in North Carolina, and rendezvous them at points distant from their own homes and firesides. This is so evident that General Anderson actually sent home to their respective counties detachments from more than one of the militia regiments rendezvoused here some time since, the truth being, however, that the people turned out with a promptitude and a universality that really exceeded all calculation, leaving literally no grown up white men at home under sixty years of age, in many districts.

We wish now to correct an error into which the *Standard* has fallen, and for which we are no doubt answerable. Speaking of the inequality and partial operation of a call exclusively upon the sea-coast counties, the *Standard* asks, among other things, why Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Duplin, Robeson, etc., should not be called on as well as New Hanover, Brunswick and other sea-coast counties.

Unwilling to indicate particularly our force here at the time when General Anderson had the militia out, we did not then state how many men were here nor whence they came. We may state now that Bladen, Robeson, Columbus, Richmond and Sampson were called upon and responded with a zeal and entireness that can never be forgotten. The militia of Richmond county had got to the head of the road on their way here, when they were met by orders to return home. We do not suppose that Duplin was called upon. We know that no county in the State would come forward with more zeal than Duplin, and next to their own homes the people of that county would rally for the defence of the homes of her sister county of New Hanover and of the Town of Wilmington.

WE LEARN that there is now at the plantation of Major E. D. Hall, in Holly Shelter in this county, a pumpkin weighing over one hundred and sixty pounds. Verily, a tall vegetable. Like the gallant Major, it is "some pumpkins," and hard to beat.

FROM THE accounts in the Charleston papers, although no particulars are given, we are lead to the inference that troops are rapidly concentrating in force sufficient to do what is to be done.

WE REGRET to learn from a friend who left Norfolk yesterday morning, that the old Custom House in that city, used as a warehouse for the storage of goods, was burned on yesterday (Monday) morning, the fire breaking out at about two o'clock, and at six o'clock when our informant left, the fire still continued but without spreading to any other houses. The building with most of its contents was consumed. The loss is no doubt heavy, but the amount we have not been able to ascertain. There was a watchman employed to guard the building, but he is supposed to have been asleep. It is not known whether the fire was accidental or the work of an incendiary.—*Daily Journal, 12th inst.*

THE VOTE in Rowan County stood 619 for the Guion and Rodman ticket, and 123 for the Graham and Reid ticket. Lander for Congress 625. No opposition. In Lincoln County the Rodman and Guion ticket received 398 votes, and in Cleaveland 658 votes, being all the votes cast in these counties.

THE Sumter, S. C., *Watchman* has suspended for the time being, the Editors having gone to the war.

Precaution—Our Rail Roads.

It will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches in another column, that by the traitorous, felonious and incendiary course of the tories of East Tennessee, the Confederacy is deprived of the use of one of the most important of its three main lines of Railroad communication between the Northern and Southern portions of its territory. This is evidently the result of a concerted plan between domestic traitors and Lincolnite spies, simultaneous with the *raid* upon South Carolina.

We are now thrown upon the two lines through North Carolina, which, under the circumstances, become not merely corporate property, or the means of public convenience, but are in fact the indispensable necessities and conditions of public safety. Anything that would seriously cripple their power of transportation would also seriously jeopardize the common cause, and embarrass the operations of our military authorities and civil government.

No risk must be run. Our people, as a people, are loyal—none more so—but with an enemy such as we have, placed in circumstances such as those by which we are surrounded, that general belief will not do to depend upon. A few desperate and unprincipled men, not one in a thousand, might, for a time, tie the hands and paralyze the exertions of the nine hundred and ninety-nine true and loyal men. How many men would it take to burn down any latticed bridge on any road? Can any merely private watch, kept up by railroad companies, whose energies are all strained already to their utmost tension, effectually guard against the efforts of the desperate, the malignant, the traitorous, the unprincipled, the bribed? Evidently the answer must be in the negative.

We would respectfully suggest to the civil and military powers "whom it may concern," to provide such efficient patrols of the militia of the State, in parties relieving each other from night to night, as shall effectually guard all the approaches to all the more important railroad bridges in the State, allowing no one to approach within a certain distance either by land or water. This will impose some extra duties upon the citizen soldiery, but with a proper system it need not press onerously upon any particular individuals or companies, and the service performed may be as important in its results as any equal amount of service on the tented field.

We have no doubt but that Governor Clarke will give the necessary authority for calling upon the militia for this service, and as little that Generals Gatlin, Anderson and Hill will use it promptly and discreetly, if in their opinion it should appear necessary to use it at all.

From the considerations we have offered, we are forced to the conclusion that it *is* necessary, and we therefore respectfully, but most earnestly press the matter upon the attention of the civil and military authorities.

THE Eighth Regiment, N. C. Volunteers, left here on Saturday, bound for the seat of war in South Carolina. They probably reached Charleston yesterday morning.

This is a fine regiment, well-drilled and composed of good material. Naturally, their departure, under the circumstances, with the imminent prospect of actual conflict, gave a feeling of solemnity to the occasion, since, leaving, as it were, the immediate vicinity of their homes, almost all had relatives, friends, acquaintances to take leave of them.

Vice President Stephens, who was up at the W. & W. R. R. Depot, made the regiment a brief but stirring address, full of hope and confidence in the ultimate success of our cause.

One matter, perhaps a slight one, but one that marks the soldierly character of the regiment and the individual tone of the men was mentioned to us yesterday. Of all the many regiments transported over the Wilmington & Manchester Road since this war commenced, none have been more easy to get along with—none have more kindly accommodated themselves to circumstances, none have borne inevitable inconveniences more cheerfully or with less grumbling. Neither were they encumbered, nor did they encumber the road with enormous and unreasonable masses of baggage. They behaved as civilized men, not forgetting that they were gentlemen and citizens.

We can only from the bottom of our hearts wish them—God speed!

We see that Col. Clingman, with the balance of his regiment, arrived at Pocataligo depot on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad on Friday evening on their way to the coast of South Carolina. Pocataligo is the depot nearest to Beaufort, and about twelve miles from that place.

We have heard it suggested that until the bridges on the East Tennessee Railroad are repaired the people ought at once to cut down timber and make rafts so as to cross the rivers without interruption. We are informed that timber is plenty.

We think that the suggestion is probably a good one, but it seems to us that were we there and saw anybody about to cut down an oak with good strong spreading limbs, we would be tempted to cry "Woodman spare that tree!" No tree with comfortable hanging accommodations ought to be cut down, and no infernal scoundrels like those who burned the bridges, or who like Maynard, Brownlow and others urged them on, ought to be allowed to remain with their feet on the ground which their tread pollutes. There must be hanging done and much of it.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.—Wm. N. H. Smith in the first district; R. R. Bridgers in the second; T. D. McDowell in the fourth; A. H. Arrington in the fifth; Wm. Lander in the eighth; Burgess Gaither in the ninth.

Probably Owen R. Kenan in the third; — McLean in the sixth; Thos. S. Ashe in the seventh; A. T. Davidson in the tenth.

Those named in the first paragraph are certain.—Those in the second are merely conjectural upon such slight *data* as rumors afford.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Charlotte *Bulletin* has a letter from Greensboro' of the date of the 9th, stating that sufficient intelligence has been received to show that Mr. McLean has been elected over Mr. Dick by at least five to seven hundred majority. That is right.

QUARTERS COMPANY C, 1st REG'T N. C. S. T.
Camp Bee, Va.

A meeting of Company C, being called on the 4th Nov. 1861, for the purpose of expressing their feelings in relation to the death of privates Wm. J. Stucky and Arch'd B. Herring, of Co. C, 1st Regt. N. C. State Troops, whereupon on motion of Capt. Hines, Sergt. Scott was called to the chair, and on motion of Lieut. O. Fennell, Jr., private C. D. Sikes was appointed secretary.

The meeting being organized, Col. Walker moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The chairman appointed Lieut. W. H. Thomson, Sergt. McMillan and private E. D. Walker as said committee, who after consulting together, reported the following.

WHEREAS, Through the wisdom of Him who doeth all things well, we have been deprived of two of our best members, WM. J. STUCKY and ARCH'D B. HERRING, therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our esteemed fellow members, Wm. J. Stucky and Arch'd B. Herring, our company has sustained a loss which we feel can never be replaced.

2nd, That we wish to bear our testimony of their worth as true patriots, devoted friends, sincere christians, and perfect gentlemen—men who as soldiers, always did their duty cheerfully and willingly, and never at any time or in any capacity, said or did anything that would bring upon them the reproach or censure of others.

3rd, That we deeply sympathize with their relatives and friends, and can give them this assurance, that they died calmly and peacefully, as only christians and patriots could die.

4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the parents of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion of Carl. Charles, the resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Sergt. Herring, the meeting adjourned.

O. R. SCOTT, Ch'n.

C. D. SIKES, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

To the Fayetteville Independent and LaFayette Light Infantry Companies.

Welcome home ye braves! Noble deeds ye've done!
Ye have met the slaves,—Bethel's day is won.
Welcome to your homes again;
Peal the welcome, catch the strain,
Welcome every-one.

Proudly doth your flag float upon the air;
Proudly doth its folds bear your hist'ry there.
Well ye've borne it in the fray,
Nobly have ye won the day,
Soldiers! everywhere.

BY A SOLDIER.

HEAD QUARTERS WILMINGTON HORSE ARTILLERY,
Camp Anderson, Nov. 12th, 1861.

At a meeting of the company, called this day for the purpose of expressing their feelings relative to the death of private Snoden Pierce, when upon motion of Capt. S. R. Bunting, Sergt. W. P. Elliott was called to the chair, and on motion of Lieut. L. H. Bowden, Sergt. T. J. Southerland and private J. W. Collins were requested to act as secretaries.

The meeting being organized, on motion of Capt. S. R. Bunting, it was moved that a committee of four be appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon the chairman appointed Lieut. L. H. Bowden, Sergt. S. Shepard, Corporal T. A. McLendon and private J. O. Ormsby, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, Through the wisdom of Him that doeth all things well, we have been deprived of one of our best members, SNODEN PIERCE, therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st, That in the death of our esteemed fellow soldier, Snoden Pierce, our company has sustained a loss which we fee can never be replaced.

2nd, That we wish to bear our testimony of his worth as a true patriot, a devoted friend and a perfect gentlemn—a man, who as a soldier, always did his duty cheerfully and willingly, and never, at any time, did or said anything that would bring censure or reproach upon himself or others.

3d, That we deeply sympathize with his beloved wife and children, relatives and friends and can give them a perfect assurance that he died calmly and peacefully, as only christians and patriots could die.

4th, That we recommend to the Relief Committee in Holly shelter district to pay strict attention to the widow and orphans of our worthy fellow soldier.

5th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington Journal for publication.

On motion of Capt. S. R. Bunting, the meeting adjourned.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Ch'n.

T. J. SOUTHERLAND, J. W. COLLINS, } Secretaries.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS: On the 26th ult. the "Whitehall Ladies Soldiers Aid Society" was formed by the election of Mrs. Hannah J. Johnson, President, Mrs. Kate A. Cromartie, Secretary, and Mrs. M. M. Wooten, Treasurer.

The following ladies compose an Executive Committee: Mrs. John A. McKay, Mrs. J. J. D. Lucas, Mrs. Doct. Graham, Mrs. M. J. Cromartie, Mrs. J. B. Simpson, Miss Sue Dickson, Miss Lucy Maultsby, and Miss Victoria Russ.

The following articles have been contributed since the formation of the Society: Mrs. John H. Clark, 1 quilt, 1 pr. socks, 2 towels, sage and pepper; Mrs. M. J. Cromartie, 2 quilts, 1 pr. socks, 2 towels, 2 pillow slips, 1 sheet; Mrs John Monroe, 2 pillows; Mrs. M. M. Wooten, 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 1 comfort, 2 pillows, 2 large matrasses, 1 pr. pants, 3 prs. socks; Mrs. Doct. Graham, 2 blankets, 1 large matrass, 1 comfort, 1 pr. pillow slips, 3 towels, 2 prs. socks, (1 table cloth for hospital use,) 2 bibles; Mrs. J. A. McKay, 1 pr. sheets, 2 pillows, 1 pr. pillow slips; Miss Lizzie McKay, 1 pr. socks; Miss Lucy Maultsby, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. J. W. Russ, 2 large matrasses, 1 pr. sheets, 2 pillows, 2 blankets, 1 quilt, 2 towels; Miss Victoria Russ, 2 prs socks; Mrs. W. A. Savage, 2 prs. socks, 2 blankets; Mrs. Jane Calhihan, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. A. E. McKay, 13 shirts, 15 prs. socks, 7 prs. drawers; Mrs. Kate A. Cromartie, 1 double and 2 single blankets, 4 prs. socks, 3 pillows, 3 pillow slips, 1 large matrass, 1 lot bandages, 2 bibles, sage, 3 dozen vials; Miss Sue Dickson, 1 large matrass; Mrs. J. J. D. Lucas, 2 matrass ticks, 1 comfort, (1 matrass and pillow and lot of cloths for hospital use;) Miss Mary A. Lucas, 4 prs. socks; Mrs. H. J. Johnston, 3 prs. socks, 1 pillow, 1 pillow slips; Wm. Blackman, 2 prs. socks, and the following amounts were contributed in cash for the purchase of matrasses for the volunteers of Bladen county: J. W. Russ, $10; J. A. Edwards, $2; Neill Buie, $2; Robt. Council, $2; Lewis McNorton, $1; Dr. H. B. Robinson, $10; J. M. White, $5; J. W. Cromartie, $2; F. F. Cumming, $3; W. A. Savage, $2; J. A. McKay, $3; Mrs. J. H. Clark 50 cts.; J. A. Marsh, $1; J. C. Daniel, $3; C. J. Byrd, 50 cts.; B. L. Daniel, $2; Thos. Evans, $3; Mrs. Doct. Graham, $2; Wm. Burney, $1; J. J. D. Lucas, $3.

Patriotism Acknowledged.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY K, 30TH REG'T N. C. V.
Camp Walker, Smithville Brunswick Co., Nov. 5th.

At a meeting of the Mecklenburg Beauregards, held at their quarters, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby most cordially tendered to the ladies of Wilmington for the kindness shown our *Company during our short stay with them.*

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are hereby especially tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Perrin, and Mrs. Gardner for the interest and kindness manifested in the welfare of the sick.

Resolved, That while we tender our thanks for the kindness shown us, we will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy recipients of their favors as long as our duty calls us in the "TENTED FIELD."

OFFICERS OF MECKLENBURG BEAUREGARDS.

Obituary.

EDWARD C. REAVES, Commissary Sergeant of the 3d Regiment North Carolina State Troops, died in Fredericksburg, Va., on the 1st day of November, 1861. His friends are unwilling that his death should be announced without a passing tribute to his memory.

He was a young man of most excellent character. Having few early advantages, he had devoted himself with diligence and perseverance to his own improvement; and when he left home, a few short months ago, full of health, and hope, he had bright prospects before him of a long life of usefulness and honor. His habits of attention and perseverance were brought with him into the service. As a soldier, he was prompt, obedient, and always cheerful in the performance of his duty. He soon gained the confidence of his comrades and his officers; and he was early selected from the ranks for the position which he filled. His duties were discharged to the entire satisfaction of the Regiment, for the zeal which brought him into the service, was moderated and controlled by good sense, so as to make it efficient for usefulness.

His friends mourn his untimely death, and tender to his bereaved relatives that sympathy which, though it cannot console them, is due to his worth and virtue. H.*

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Brunswick Guards, Company G, 10th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, on the 11th day of November, 1861, Seth Robbins was appointed chairman and J. T. Murrell, secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the Lord of Battles to take from our midst, our brother soldier, and esteemed friend, JUNIUS G. EVANS,

Resolved 1st, That by the death of Junius G. Evans, the Brunswick Guards have lost an efficient member, and the Southern Confederacy a true patriot.

2nd, That while we bow in meek submission to the will of Providence, we feel assured that our loss is his eternal gain.

3d, That although away from his home, and deprived of the tender attention of Father and Mother, he found Mr. and Mrs. J. Potter to be kind and tender friends.

4th, That the heartfelt thanks of the Brunswick Guards be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Potter for their kindness to our friend in time of need

5th, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

6th, That publication be made in the Wilmington Journal.

SETH ROBBINS, Ch'n.

J. T. MURRELL, Sec'y.

The following letter, which accompanied a bundle of socks for the gallant sons of Maryland who are fighting for the South on the soil of the Old Dominion, is from the lady whose munificent contribution to these noble soldiers we acknowledged some days since:

In this bundle you will please find eighteen pair socks for the Maryland Guard. They are the gift of a descendant of one of the two hundred gentlemen who, with Lord Baltimore, settled Maryland. The generous heart of the patriotic donor of the above mentioned would fain have done much more, but those who know how much has been done by her husband and herself for the company of Georgia Volunteers that are more particularly their care, will only wonder that they could do so much. In the same hope that our brave Marylanders will have every want supplied, and will be suffered to need nothing more till our beloved Maryland is freed from the grasp of the oppressor, I am truly and respectfully,

PHILOEBA EDGEWORTH EVE.

FOR THE CURIOUS.—The greyhound runs by eyesight only, and this we assert as a fact. The carrier pigeon flies on his two hundred and fifty miles journey homeward by eyesight, viz: from point to point of object which he has marked; but this is only our conjecture. The fierce dragon fly, with twelve thousand lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back—not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his four wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his does this consist? No one can answer.

A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun—the minutest interval between them—yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass, or breaks a leg or wing, long and delicate as these are.—Suddenly—amidst your admiration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high shouldered, vicious gnat, with long, pendant nose, darts out of the rising and falling cloud, and setting on your cheeks, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? Did he smell your blood in the mazy dance? No one knows.

A four-horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and waddle off. Habitually stupid, heavy, and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lonely wood pecker, when he descends from his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on his way—listen and look around—before he takes his draught? No one knows.

From the Newbern Progress.

Col. Singletary's Recent Reconnoitering Expedition—Rescue of the Officers and Crew of a French Man-of-War, etc.

At our request Col. Singletary has furnished us the following detailed account of his recent expedition down the river which will be found exceedingly interesting.—The Frenchmen rescued from the wreck attribute their deliverance to the extraordinary efforts of Col. Singletary:

The purpose of the expedition was to make a reconnoisance about Hatteras, and in case such damage had been suffered by the late storm as to disable the enemy, to have the force at hand to take advantage of it at once, and also to ascertain the real condition of the works at Beacon Island. This statement was made to Gen. Hill Sunday afternoon. He expressed his disapprobation of an attack on Hatteras at present and without fuller information and spoke of the necessity of great caution in such operations. I assured him that I should be as cautious as possible. No formal application was made for permission to leave, which was not considered necessary. The preparations for departure were made publicly and the community generally participating, and the expedition left Newbern about four o'clock Monday morning. Arrived at Beacon Island about 3 o'clock, P. M., and cast anchor near the fort. Sent out a reconnoitering party that night. Ascertained that the fort at Hatteras had not been much injured, and gave up the idea of any demonstration in that quarter. Meanwhile about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning discovered signals across the bar, then at four miles distant, supposed to be the enemy. As day broke discovered an armed steamer with her ports down, and not doubting that she was a Yankee craft opened fire on her. Before a second shot, discovered that she raised the French flag. After some hesitation sent out a boat with Major Singletary and Capt. Sirmond to make inquiry. On their return they reported that she was the French Corvette *Prony*, Captain De Fontanges, bound from Charleston to New York, with dispatches from the French Consul, had missed her way and was aground between the North and South Bars. Being still suspicious of Yankee tricks sent my boat back to make further inquiry. On the way they were met by a boat from the *Prony* and returned to the steamer Albemarle, where I then was. The boat brought an officer from the *Prony*, who came with a request from his commander that I would send out the Albemarle and Napoleon to take off the guns and coal (6 guns, 150 tons coal) which thought would lighten his vessel sufficient to get her afloat. I explained to him my situation—that the troops on the Napoleon would be in great danger of being taken by the Yankees if she went outside, but promised to return to Newbern and discharge the men and come back immediately.—The Albemarle was at this time aground outside the Swash, about three miles from the wreck, where she had gone to get a supply of wood.—The Napoleon was inside the Swash about five miles off. Went to the Napoleon and got under way for Newbern. Wind ahead. Had not been long under way when the lookout reported four Federal steamers coming in. Soon after the Pilot from the Albemarle came with the baggage left on the steamboat and reported that everything was prepared to leave her if necessary. Got in the Pilot-boat and returned to the Albemarle. The Federal steamers hung around the bar during the afternoon but made no attempt to reach the Frenchman. Towards night two of them went off South; the other two went towards Hatteras. Observed their lights in shore during the greater part of the night. Supposing of course they would be around the Corvette in the morning, made an arrangement with the French officer to take nominal command of the Albemarle and raise the French flag, which was done. At the next flood we went afloat; kept up steam during the night, and at daylight started for the wreck. (I omitted to mention that the French officer had attempted to return to his vessel but the wind had risen and finding it impossible to pass the breakers came back to the Albemarle, where he remained during the night.) Succeeded the first time in getting within six hundred yards of the wreck and were driven back by the brakers. Returned and cast anchor and waited outside. Made another attempt, not expecting to succeed, there being as yet very little lull in the wind, but thinking it would encourage those on board to see that we had not given them up.

Returning from the second trial discovered steamers in the sound—thinking it might be our *fleet* and knowing the Albemarle as a French steamer was in no danger from Yankees raised the Confederate Flag and started in pursuit—proved to be Commodore Lynch and squadron—went on board Flag ship Seabird about 12 M.—informed Com. Lynch of all that had occurred and requested him to send one or two of his steamers to assist in case of any accident to the Albemarle, to which he very readily assented—stated that he himself thought it best for the Albemarle to try first, as her loss would not be so great, and if she failed one of the others could try—soon afterwards discovered that the Curlew, Capt. Hunter, was getting under way, and learned on inquiry that she was going to the Prony for the purpose of taking off the crew—returned immediately to the Albemarle & started for the Prony—Curlew some distance ahead. Curlew went beyond the only place from which the Prony could be reached—impossible to get to the Prony except through breakers—Albemarle "lay to"—got in the Life Boat with Capt. Sirmond and the oarsmen—passed through the breakers without accident; went on board; all the boats gone but one; Prony's boat carried about 12 men; Life boat very small, could only find room for five by putting one under the helmsman; filled both and started the Life boat ahead directing the other to follow; Curlew dropped back and came alongside the Albemarle, as the small boats neared the Albemarle, Curlew ran in between and attempted to get the men on board, they refused to do so and went to Albemarle; after this a life boat from the Curlew with Capt. Alexander, went to the wreck and one other boat started.

In the course of the evening the entire crew numbering 140, including officers, were taken off. No accident except that on the second trip of the Albemarle's boat. She was capsized in the breakers, but through the coolness and skill of Capt. Sirmond the boat and all on board was saved. The Curlew and Albemarle returned to anchorage about dark or a little after. Soon after a boat from the Curlew came and carried off the French Officers on board the Albemarle. During the night the wind shifted and it became smooth around the wreck and remained so during the day following.—Next morning I addressed a note to Capt de Foutanges of the Prony stating that I was about leaving for Newbern; soon after four of his Officers came back to the Albemarle. Left for Newbern, and arrived about 2 P. M. Provided quarters for those I had brought, and also for those who were expected to come on the other boats.

After supper received an order from General Hill placing me in arrest with a copy of charges for having gone on the expedition. About 1 o'clock, P. M., Curlew came up with orders from Capt. Fontanges and Com. Hynde to carry back the men who had come on the Albemarle. Information was also received from the Captain of the Curlew that the French commander had become very indignant on account of my having brought off his men, and that Commodore Lynch demanded my arrest for taking the Napoleon. The next day after getting three night's sleep in one and furnishing myself with clothing in place of that which was lost in the Albemarle's boat, I returned to Camp Gatlin, where I shall have time to meditate on the impropriety of saving 140 Frenchmen from drowning without orders, or even an introduction.

In addition to the foregoing I will state that I had informed the officer of the "Prony" that he could not get to New York by land, and believed it to be understood that they were to come to Newbern and return thence to Charleston where the French Consul could provide for them, and the Yankees could not get hold of them.

Further that the "Napoleon" had been left at anchor just opposite my camp; that two-thirds of her crew consisted of men from my regiment temporarily furnished as a matter of courtesy and I thought and still think she was under my command.

Further, the Yankee steamers did not make their appearance after the first evening, but after examining the situation of the French steamer went off and left him to his fate.

An excellently drilled battery of flying artillery, commanded by Capt. ALEX. D. MOORE, arrived from Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday. The battery consists of four field brass cannon, and two brass howitzers, manned by 117 men. This Company, we learn, will take the right of Col. CLINGMAN'S Regiment.

The 8th North Carolina Regiment, Col JAMES D. RATCLIFF, arrived from Wilmington, yesterday. The Regiment is composed of hardy, stalwart young men. The Colonel is a graduate of our Citadel Academy.

We may not now mention whither this Regiment, and others that we wot of, have been ordered. Our readers will hear all about it in good time.

Charleston Mercury, 11th inst.

RINGING THE DEVIL.—A few years ago, at a negro camp meeting held near Flushing, the colored preacher said:—"I tell you, my blubbed breddern, dat de debble is a big hog, an' one of dese days he'll come along an' root you all out." An old negro in one of the anxious pews, hearing this, raised himself from the straw, and clasping his hands, exclaimed in the agony of his fears—"Ring him, Lord! ring him!"

Important from Europe.

Prince Napoleon Reports in Favor of a Recognition of the Southern Confederacy—Alarm in England about the scarcity of Cotton—Premonitory Symptoms of Recognition.

[Paris Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald, Nov. 2]

PARIS Oct 18.—I was not mistaken in the information I gave you in my last, as to the favorable report Prince Napoleon had given to the Emperor of what he conceived to be the chances of success of the South. The fact is now notorious, and the language he has held to more than one of the Ministers here makes it evident that, in his belief, the Union is broken forever. It is easy to see that the government journals have become more Southern in their views since his return. The "Constitutionel" of this morning inserts a letter from Manassas, flatly contradicting all that has been said about scarcity of food or difficulties of any sort among the rebels.

We are all watching with the most intense interest your military movements, and whatever may be the views of the Government, I am now more than ever satisfied that all popular feeling is on the side of the Union. Prince Napoleon told his cousin that he did not believe—

1. In the power of the Federal army to gain any important victory over that of the Confederacy.

2. That, admitting the possibility of the fact, it would on the morrow of victory be as far off its object as before.

3. That the whole Union, as comprised by the North, was a rope of sand. He gave his voice in favor of an early recognition of the South. I have not the slightest hesitation in stating this, as I am sure my information is authentic.

The government is very uneasy about the harvest returns and again and again assurances are put forth by its semi-official organs that no effort shall be wanting to lower the present price of bread. It is its apprehensions on this head that renders it so anxious about the cotton supply, the assurance of which it sees only in a recognition of the rebel States. A complete understanding exists between England and France on the subject, and any disaster to the Union army will be followed instanter by an acknowledgment of the South. Nay, I am by no means sure that even a victory and rout under the auspices of General McClellan would alter the matter.

The Orleans Princes have caused a great outcry in Europe. The English press cannot forgive them for siding with the Northern States in the present struggle. Such an example, it is felt, will have a great moral effect on all Europe; and the secret, the underhanded, the vile enemies of our glorious country spit out their venom at those noble Princes—those unfortunate young men, deserving of praise and commendation,

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

OUR ARMS AGAIN VICTORIOUS—THE ENEMY ROUTED—THEIR LOSS VERY HEAVY!

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 8th, 1861.

The following is the official report of a battle on Thursday, 7th inst., at Pel'mont, opposite Columbus, Kentucky.

The battle began at 11, A. M., and lasted till 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Gen. Pillow, with Tappan's, Wrights, Pickett's, and Russell's regiments, numbering 2,500 men, was attacked by 5,000 Federals, under Gens. Grant, M'Clernand and Benford.

Until one o'clock there were alternation of success and reverses to the Confederates, who were then reinforced by Walker's, Cursol's and Mark's regiments, under Gen. Cheatham.

Gen. Pillow then ordered a flank movement, which was executed, it is supposed, by Smith's and Wright's regiments, and by the immediate command of Gen. Polk.

The enemy fled, and were pursued to their gun boats. It was a complete rout, the roads for seven miles being filled with the dead and wounded, guns, ammunition, knapsacks, &c.

The transports and gun boats were attacked by our sharpshooters. Their cables were cut, and they made a precipitate embarkation.

Watson's battery, under Hellzevon, immortalized itself. It was captured by the enemy after a furious defense, but was retaken in a most gallant manner.

Our loss is heavy, though much less than the Federals — We took ninety prisoners. The enemy's loss is four to five hundred in killed.

Gen. Grant is reported as killed. The most of the Confederate prisoners were recaptured.

Destruction of Rail Road Bridges and Telegraph Wires by the Enemy.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 9th, 1861.

Reliable intelligence has been received here that several bridges on the Rail Road from Atlanta, Georgia, to Chattanooga, Tennessee, also on the rail way through East Tennessee, have been burned. It was evidently a preconcerted movement. The telegraph wires on those routes have been removed at several points.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Nov. 9th, 1861.

The bridge, about two hundred span, on the East Tennessee Rail Road, ten miles beyond Bristol, was burned about four o'clock this morning, by the Unionists; half a mile of the track of the Rail Road was also destroyed. It is reported that several other bridges were burned on the Road south of Knoxville. No trains arriving and the telegraph wires being destroyed, makes it difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 10th, 1861.

There is nothing of interest publicly known from the camps of the Southern Coast.

Later from the Belmont Fight—Federal loss Eight Hundred—Arkansas Senators, &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 9th, 1 61.

The Appeal's correspondent says that Gen. Grant sent a flag of truce to Columbus on yesterday, to exchange prisoners, but Gen. Polk refused, owing to the insulting character of the proposition. The bearer of the flag acknowledged that the Federal loss was eight hundred.

We captured two hundred prisoners, and the Federals captured twenty-six; most of the latter were sick. The gun boats were badly damaged by our batteries. Gens. Polk, Pillow and Cheatham participated in the battle.

Another attack is anticipated on the Kentucky side.

Memphis to-day is like Rachel weeping for her children. Business generally has been suspended. We are expecting the wounded here to-morrow.

Robert Johnston and C. B. Mitchell have been elected to Arkansas to the Confederate Senate.

It is impossible to send a list of the killed and wounded. The commander at Columbus unaccountably interdicts my doing so. I will get the list as early as possible.

Marks' regiment suffered but little.

The steamer Hill will arrive to-morrow with the wounded. We have no correct information. Hardly any names are given of the killed and wounded, but will give the list as soon as possible.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Broken—Coal $20 per ton, &c.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11th, 1861.

Intelligence from Washington City states that the Canal (Chesapeake and Ohio) has broken so extensively that it cannot be repaired until Spring, and that, with the blockade of the Potomac and the interruption of the railways, has caused a heavy advance in provisions, fuel, etc. Coal is worth twenty dollars per ton, wood twelve dollars per cord, and other things in proportion.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11th, 1861.

A skirmish occurred on Sunday night, about fifteen miles from Bristol, on the East Tennessee Railroad, between a party of Confederate scouts and Unionists. Two of the latter were killed, and nine taken prisoners.

The Unionists are said to be at two points, both numbering about nine hundred men, with the prospect of being reinforced to three thousand.

Rather stirring and exterminating times are expected in that neighborhood.

Col. Corcoran, three captains, and ten lieutenants, of the federal prisoners, have been chosen by lot to be hung in retaliation for the hanging of Gardner and crew of the privateer Savannah, who have been convicted of piracy. Gardner drew for Corcoran, who is now a prisoner of war at Charleston.

Voluntary contributions for the soldiers, from the people of the South, continue to be received here in large amounts. For the past few days, twenty-six thousand dollars in value has been received for the 2d, 8th, 16th and 17th Georgia regiments, which was not sent through the association at Augusta, but directly through to the regiments; twenty-seven thousand dollars in value for the Mississippi regiments; thirty three thousand dollars in value to Alabama regiments and several of smaller value to regiments from other States.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Nov. 11th, 1861.

A Federal steamer threw one hundred and forty shells into Urbanna, in Middlesex county, Va., on Friday last, seriously damaging the Church.

The Confederates killed two Federals and wounded others, who were engaged in abducting slaves on Thursday.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 11th, 1861.

There is nothing of interest transpiring at Beaufort, Port Royal, or elsewhere on the coast of South Carolina, so far as we are able to learn. Everything is quiet at Savannah, although active preparations are making here and elsewhere to repel the invaders.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 11th, 1861.

Vice President Stephens arrived here yesterday, in good health and hopeful spirits.

The Charleston Courier of this morning says that the loss at Fort Walker is supposed to be about one hundred in killed and wounded.

The defense of Fort Walker and Bay Point was gallantly executed. The fire of the enemy was terrific. One of their large steamers was struck twice, and injured so that she had to be towed off; and another one was fired, and it was supposed destroyed.

Only two of our men were wounded at Bay Point. A part of the time the enemy's shot and shell equaled one hundred a minute.

The wrecked Federal Steamer Osceola, near Georgetown, has been overhauled, and several hundred barrels of potatoes and other valuables secured. Her machinery will probably be saved.

The Mercury says that it is reported that the enemy occupies the town of Beaufort, but thinks it is doubtful. The planters are destroying quantities of Cotton to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federals.

Killed and Wounded in Arkansas Regiment—Battle expected at Pocahontas, Ark.—Jeff. Thompson and Fremont's Whereabouts, &c.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 10th, 1861.

Col. Tappan reports the following loss of the Arkansas regiments in the battle at Belmont:

Killed—Sanford, Fulkerson, Flinn, Harris, Lamb, Rose, Wagner, Morgan, Miller, Watkins, Flippen, Orga, Morris, and Carrigan.

Wounded.—Gamble, Horron, Noble, Robertson, Co k, Wilkinson, Bill, Cummings, Hyde, Barens Smith, Charles Smith, James, Regland, Bismuth, Sands, Ragland, Penix, Moody, Hughes, Hawkins, Busby, James and William Bonseder, Dalton and Leon.

Missing—Twenty-three.

A participator in the fight, reports that he saw only one of Marks' regiment dying, and he was apparently an Indian. This regiment was engaged only in the pursuit.

The Lincolnite army was composed of seven thousand picked men, but they were badly whipped.

Telegrams from Des Arc, Arkansas, say that Gen. Borland expects an attack at Pocahontas to-day from seven thousand Federals.

Jeff. Thompson has been hard pressed, but is reported to be safe at Little Rock, Ark., with thirty thousand men.

Fremont is at Springfield, with an army of forty thousand. There is a great fight impending.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 11th, 1861.

Advices from Washington City, on the 4th inst., state that on Friday Gen. Scott sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans at Leesburg, making enquiries relative to the prisoners taken at Ball's bluff. Gen. Evans replied that they were confined in Richmond; that he would communicate with his government relative to an exchange of prisoners.

The news from Europe by the last steamer shows that the "rebel" (Confederate) Commissioners had arrived in London and Paris, and that they were very confident in the belief that the necessities of the Manufacturers would break the blockade, in order to secure a supply of cotton.

The London *Post* deprecates any interference with the blockade; and shows that a recognition of the Southern Confederacy would not re-open the cotton trade of the country; that a recognition would only increase the rigors of the blockade; any interference would be an act of war.

The Shipping *Gazette* continues to denounce the blockade and wrongs done British Ships, and says that some action on the part of the British Government is indispensable.

The *Times* thinks it is unlikely that the moment a drain in specie commences that the financial community of America will have its "Bull Run."

A special dispatch to the St. Louis Republican, dated Springfield, Mo., Oct. 31st, says that a good deal of excitement had prevailed for some days in respect to the report of Fremont's removal. Washington advices, received at headquarters, mention nothing of the kind.

Fremont's removal would cause no little trouble in the camp. A number of officers declare that they would resign in that event, or insist on creating him Director of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy in the Western Department.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 4th, 1861.

In the Circuit Court to-day Judge Grier said that it seemed like a farce to try privateers at this time, and that the dictates of humanity should counsel the government in the trial of captives taken at sea the same as those taken on land, and that he could not understand the policy of hanging the first, after holding those taken prisoners on land and releasing them.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 4th, 1861.

Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners, and prevent a recognition of their independence by England and France.

Names of Bridges destroyed in East Tennessee, &c.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 11th, 1861.

Five Railroad Bridges were burned in East Tennessee on Friday night last by the Union men, as follows:

Two on the Georgia State Road at Chicamanga Creek, Hamilton County, heretofore reported as one.

One on the East Tennessee and Georgia Road, over Hiawassee river, Bradley county. Five minutes after the guard passed through, this whole bridge was in flames, showing that combustibles were used to fire it.

Two on the Tennessee and Virginia Road, at Lick Creek, in Greene county, and at Holston river, Sullivan county. The latter was referred to in the dispatch from Lynchburg, Va. The guard at Lick Creek were unarmed, and they were overwhelmed, tied, and carried away, and kept until during the day on Saturday. Three men have been arrested, whom the guard identified.

Holston River bridge was not guarded, Sullivan county being strongly Southern in sentiment.

The bridge over Holston river, at Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county, was fired, but was put out by the people. The guard had one hand cut off, and his skull fractured, and the indications are that he was killed by the incendiary.

A gentleman just arrived from East Tennessee reports that there is great excitement in consequence of this pre concerted plan to destroy the bridges. The loss is heavy, and it will cause much inconvenience and delay.

Matters in East Tennessee are regarded as being in a critical condition. Much anxiety is felt there for General Zollicoffer.

AUGUSTA, GA., Nov. 12th, 1861.

The Savannah Republican of this morning says that it has been informed, by a gentleman from the interior, that the Bridges over Chicamanga Creek were burned by discharged hands and not by Unionists.

A negro who escaped from Hilton Head says that he heard Federal officers say that their loss in the Port Royal battle was forty killed.

The Republican publishes an extract from a letter dated St. Simon's Island, Nov. 9th, which says that one Federal vessel passed there the day previous, and three more on the 9th, bound South; and that they also passed Fernandina.

Gen. Lee is in Savannah.

Nothing positive is known of the movements of the Federalists.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 12th, 1861.

A Dahlgreen gun exploded here yesterday, killing two lieutenants and six privates. Gen. Polk narrowly escaped, a portion of his clothes being torn off by the concussion.

There is nothing of interest from the camps or coast.

SECOND DISPATCH.

COLUMBUS, KY., Oct. 12th, 1861.

A large Dalgren gun burst here to-day, killing Capt. Keiter, Lieut. Snowden, aid to Gen Polk; Corporal Hollingen and six privates, and wounding several. Gen. Polk was stunned and his clothes torn off.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 12th, 1861.

The *Appeal's* correspondent says that over 700 of the enemy were killed, and 200 taken prisoners at the fight near Columbus on the 7th inst., half of the prisoners were wounded.

Nearly 100 of our wounded arrived here this morning.—Lieut. Robert Alexander and Major Butler of Mark's Regiment are dead. Chas. Gibson, formerly of Vicksburg was killed. Two Texans captured on Galveston Island two months ago and taken to New York, arrived here to-day from Cairo. They report that the Cairoites say that they are very badly whipped, and that it was believed that Gen. Grant had been killed.

[This latter, about the death of Gen. Grant is of course erroneous, as we have already published a dispatch from Columbus stating that he, Gen. G., had sent a flag of truce for the exchange of prisoners, which proposition was refused by Gen. Polk.—JOURNAL.]

The gunboat Lexington had been sunk.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th says that Senator Bright has joined the South, and will be made a Brigadier General.

Mathew V. Maury, of New Orleans, arrived at Cleveland on the 7th inst. Gen. Fremont had arrived at St. Louis. Gen. Hunter published an order assuming command of the federal forces at Springfield on the 4th inst. The Germans were much dissatisfied.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 12th, 1861.

The Union and American will publish on to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee by Governor Harriss, calling upon them to furnish every double-barrel shot gun and rifle they have, to arm the troops now offering their services. He says that the State must, and to the full extent of her resources shall, be protected. He declares his resolve to exhaust every resource of the State before the foot of the invader shall pollute the soil of Tennessee.

Parties arrived to-day from East Tennessee report great excitement and the fear of a general outbreak in that section. Five men have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the burning of the Hiawassee bridges.

Gen. McClell, commanding the Department of Ohio and Kentucky, has resigned, because of unsatisfactory relations with Gen. Sherman.

Gen. Rosseau has also resigned. The cause assigned is ill health.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 12th, 1861.

The following is the official report of Marks' regiment:

Killed—Maj. Butler, Sergt. Kelly, and Lieut Alexander. Privates Bard, Lowdy, Vinson, Cameron, Sprew, Horn, Williams, Edgar and Conway.

Wounded—Lieuts. Miller and Dennison. Privates Murphy, Stanton, Dunn, Barnes, Moody, Kassiman, McChell, Bain, Pratt, Myers, Boorn, Bussy, Sergt. Weaver, J. Weaver, Stubble, Neff, Smith, Harman, Sergt. McKnight, Stalto, Hoingent, Sheffield, Bostick, Crowley, Delamy, Ettinger, Maher, Harringer, Filliard, Donnelly, McMullen, Carroll, Winneyer, Walsh, Muse, Brown, Magard, Blaton and Burke.

Stewart's Artillery—*Killed*—Corporal Wall and Madelon. *Wounded*—Dossalt.

Watson's Battery—*Killed*—McCune and Clare. *Wounded*—Grai, Steiner, Auburton, and Lt. Ball.

Miller's Cavalry.—*Wounded*—Henry Icks.

NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans *Delta* has the following:

Laying aside the political considerations involved in the war, it may be regarded as a great commercial duel in which New York and New Orleans are the opposing champions. It was no with joyful alacrity that New York, as a commercial power, went into the conflict.—But once in, she lent her wealth and her energies to Lincoln's war policy with a spirit of desperation corresponding with the enormous commercial interest which she had at stake on the issue. She was struggling for the perpetuity of a system of monopoly which had given her the commercial supremacy over this continent.—Without a competitor in the New World, and making rapid and confident strides to overtake the most opulent cities of the Old World—dreaming of the day when she would eclipse the storied splendor of Tyre, the historic might of Carthage—the vista down which she saw these gorgeous visions was suddenly darkened by the cloud of secession. Then came a fearful awakening. She felt her commercial throne racking upon billows. She felt the foundations of her commercial supremacy washing away beneath her. But she only came out of one dream to deliver herself to another. Short parley did she hold with reflection. She could not look in the face either the reality of a dissolution of the Union or the reality of a war for the so-called restoration of the Union. She gave herself blindly to the conflict, seeking in the chances of war some remedy or some mitigation of the evils which were coming upon her. Such is now her position. If she can not as heretofore rule the South commercially, she will expend her utmost strength in an effort to effect its commercial ruin.

In seeking the commercial ruin of the South, New Orleans is the vital point at which she strikes. Hence her exultation at Lincoln's embargo which shut New Orleans from the produce of the West, and at the blockade designed to lock up the same city as the great cotton port of the South. And well might New York strike at New Orleans. As soon as secession became an accomplished fact, New York instinctively recognized in New Orleans her predestined commercial rival on this continent. She felt the imperial sceptre slipping from her grasp. She could only hope to retain it by suffocating the rightful heir to the throne, and this she is desperately endeavoring to do. With her, this is the meaning of the embargo, and this the meaning of the blockade. As for the embargo, it is quite as injurious to New York commerce as to New Orleans commerce. But the blockade, let us frankly admit, does weigh painfully upon the commercial interests of our city; but it need not be disastrous or deadly unless we weakly consent that it shall be so. The coronation day for New Orleans may be hastened or retarded by her own action, but unless she deliberately abdicates her imperial rights, that day will surely come upon the tide of the time at hand. Why should she not hasten it? Why should she wait for the war to pass away before opening her eyes to its dawn? The accepted hour for work is now. Let her stretch forth her hand and tear the veil away; let her unite faith, courage and energy in one effort, and she will be able to seize a rich instalment of her imperial greatness and prosperity.

New York is doomed. With frantic hate and jealousy, she aims to blight the opening fortunes of New Orleans. By perpetuating the war and maintaining the blockade indefinitely, she might succeed but too well in impairing the commercial resources of our city.—The continuance of the war is a problem which it is not our business to solve; but the continuance of the blockade is a practical affair which it eminently concerns us to subject to a practical solution, and that at once and with determined vigor. It will not do to say that the means are wanting to this end. Dead capital lies about us on every hand, waiting to be vitalized by the breach of commerce of which it is now deprived by the blockade. Why should it not be made to open the door to the vitalizing current? Three months' interest (about $2,000,000) on the cotton alone which ordinarily goes from New Orleans, and which now lies as dead capital, would build gunboats and floating batteries enough to scatter any blockading squadron which the enemy could place at the mouths of the Mississippi.

THE BURNT BRIDGES.—It turns out—as we learn from a gentleman from the interior—that the first impression with regard to this affair was erroneous. A number of hands who had been discharged from the State Road by the new Superintendent vented their spite by burning two small bridges over the Chickamauga.—The Union men, if there are any in Georgia, which we doubt, had nothing to do with it.—*Sav. Republican.*

THE BULL RUN RETREAT EXPLAINED.—A Northern paper has discovered the cause of the retreat of the Yankee army at Bull Run. It says: "When the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won to our side, there came word that there were two vacancies in the New York Custom House. Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The men followed."

IN THE absence of other news we copy from the Charleston *Mercury* the subjoined account of the fight at Port Royal, which we have no doubt will be read with much interest:—

The Battle of Port Royal.

The Battle of Port Royal will be remembered as one of the best fought, and best conducted battles, which have signalized the war in which we are engaged.

If Gen. Ripley had been appointed a General in command two months sooner, every thing would have been in a better state of preparation. But these two previous months were wasted in doing nothing for our defence.—Within the time left to him, Gen. Ripley did all that untiring energy and skill could accomplish, to put our coast in the state of partial preparation our enemies will encounter. The two islands of Hilton Head and Bay Point, with their extreme limits, constitute the two points which guard the entrance to Port Royal Sound, about three miles in width. On these two points, two Forts were erected—Fort Walker on Hilton Head—and Fort Beauregard on Bay Point. The time we possessed, enabled us to make them only earthworks, without any protection from shells or bombs.

The Island of Hilton Head was commanded by Gen. Drayton. The officers immediately superintending the artillery and conducting the fire of Fort Walker, were Col. Wagener, Major Arthur Huger and Capt. Yates, of the regular service, especially detailed by Gen. Ripley to aid in directing the artillery. Col. Duncovant commanded at Fort Beauregard, but he generously allowed Capt. Elliott, of the Beaufort Artillery, to direct and conduct the batteries of the Fort.

The day was beautiful—calm and clear, with scarcely a cloud in the heavens—just such a day as our invaders would have ordained, if they could, to carry on their operations.

In such a sketch of the battle as, amid the excitement and thousands of baseless rumors, we are enabled to present to our readers, a brief review of the earlier events of this memorable week will not be uninteresting.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY.

The great fleet of the enemy passed our Bar on Sunday, the 3d inst., and on the following day was anchored off Port Royal entrance. About 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, Com. Tatnal, with his "mosquito fleet" ran out from the harbor and made the first hostile demonstration. The immense armada of the invaders, numbering, at that time, thirty-six vessels, was drawn up in line of battle; and as our little flotilla steamed briskly up to within a mile of them, and opened its fire, the scene was an inspiriting one, but almost ludicrous, in the disparity of the size of the opposing fleets. The enemy replied to our fire almost immediately. After an exchange of some twenty shots, Commodore Tatnall retired, and was not pursued.

About seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, several of the largest Yankee war steamers having come within range, the batteries of Forts Walker and Beauregard were opened, and the steamers threw a number of shells in and over our works, inflicting no damage upon Fort Walker, and but slightly wounding two of the garrison of Fort Beauregard. This engagement lasted, with short intervals, for nearly two hours, when the enemy drew off. The steamers made a similar, but shorter reconnoisance, on Wednesday evening, but without any important results. On the next day (Wednesday), the weather was rough, and the fleet lay at anchor five or six miles from shore. During the day, several straggling transports came up, swelling the number of vessels to forty-one. All Tuesday night, and all day Wednesday, and Wednesday night, our men stood to their guns, momentarily expecting an attack, and obtaining only such scanty rest and refreshment as chance afforded.

THE DAY OF THE BATTLE.

Thursday dawned gloriously upon our wearied but undaunted gunners, and all felt that the day of trial had at last arrived. Scarcely had breakfast been despatched, when the hostile fleet was observed in commotion. The great war steamers formed rapidly in single file, and within supporting distance of each other, the frigate *Minnesota*, the flag ship of Com. Dupont, in the van. As the long line of formidable looking vessels, thirteen in number, most of them powerful propellers, with a few sailing men-of-war in tow, swept rapidly and majestically in, with ports open and bristling with guns of the heaviest calibre, the sight was grand and imposing. This was at half past eight o'clock. Until the *Minnesota* came within the range of and directly opposite to our batteries on Hilton Head, all was still.—Suddenly, the fifteen heavy guns of Fort Walker, which had been aimed directly at the huge frigate, belched forth their simultaneous fire, and the action was begun. Almost immediately afterwards, the batteries of Fort Beauregard, on the other side of the entrance, also opened their fire. The enemy at first did not reply. But as the second steamer came opposite to Fort Walker, the hulls of the first three were suddenly wrapped in smoke, and the shot and shell of three tremendous broadsides, making, in all, seventy-five guns, came crashing against our works. From this moment, the bombardment was terrific and incessant.—One by one the propellers bore down upon our Forts, delivered their fire as they passed, until nine had gained the interior of the harbor, beyond the range of our guns. The *Minnesota*, still followed by the others, then turned round and steamed slowly out, giving a broadside to Fort Beauregard, as she repassed. Thus the battle was continued, the enemy's vessels sailing in an eliptical curve, pouring one broadside into Bay Point, and then sweeping around to deliver the other against Hilton Head. This furious fire from some four hundred guns, many of them of the 11-inch Dahlgren pattern and some even of 13-inch bore (for a sabot of that diameter was found in Fort Beauregard,) was maintained incessantly, and the roar of the cannonade seemed most continuous. Meanwhile, our garrisons were making a gallant defence. They kept up a vigorous and well directed fire against their assailants, and notwithstanding that their best gun was dismounted at the beginning of the action, they succeeded in setting fire to several of the ships. Whenever this happened, however, the enemy would haul off and soon extinguish the flames. The effect of our guns was, in many instances, plainly visible from the Forts. Although the sides of the *Minnesota* are of massive strength, several of her ports were knocked into one.—Nor was she the only vessel upon which this evidence of the power of our fire could be seen. Many of the other steamers were likewise badly hulled.

After some time spent in sailing round and delivering their broadsides in rotation, in the manner we have described, the enemy's steamers adopted another and more successful plan of attack. One of them took a position inside the harbor so as to enfilade the batteries of Fort Walker, while several opened a simultaneous enfilading fire from the outside. Besides this terrific cross fire, two of the largest steamers maintained the fire in front of the Fort. Thus three furious converging streams of shot and shell were rained amongst the brave little garrison for hours. The vessels came up within a half-mile of the shore, but nearly all our guns had, by this time, become dismounted, and we were no longer able to reply with serious effect.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the batteries of Bay Point were silenced. The fire of Fort Walker, as far as the guns that remained were concerned, was not a whit slackened, until one o'clock. By that time the dreadful condition of the Fort became too apparent to be longer disregarded. The guns lay in every direction, dismantled and useless; the defenses were terribly shattered, the dead and dying were to be seen on every side, and still the iron hail poured pitilessly in.

FORT WALKER ABANDONED.

In this strait, it was determined to abandon the fort. A long waste, about a mile in extent and commanded by the enemy's guns, intervened between the garrison and the woods. Across this they were ordered to run for their lives, each man for himself; the object being to scatter them as much as possible, so as not to afford a target for the rifled guns of the fleet. The preparations for running this perilous gauntlet were soon made.—Knapsacks were abandoned, but the men retained their muskets. Each of the wounded was placed in a blanket and carried off by four men. The safety of the living precluded the idea of removing the dead. And thus the gallant little band quitted the scene of their glory, and scampered off, each one as best he could, towards the woods. The retreat was covered by a small detachment who remained in the Fort for an hour after their comrades had left. Among those who remained were Capt. Harms, with six men, Lieut. Melchers, with four men, and Lieut. Bischoff, with four men. These worked three guns until about two o'clock, when they also quitted the post.

The abandonment of Fort Beauregard was equally a necessity. The garrison were exhausted and in momentary danger of being cut off. When Col. Dunovant ordered a retreat, tears of mortification and indignation filled the eyes of Captain Elliott at the sad necessity. The retreat was admirably conducted, and rendered entirely successful by the prudent energy of Capt. Hanckel, one of General Ripley's Aids, who had got together some twelve flats at Station Creek, by which the troops passed safely over to St. Helena Island. From there, they passed to Beaufort Island, and reached the train at Pocotaligo without the loss or injury of a man. In this Fort none were killed, and but five were wounded, and two of these were wounded by negligence in loading a cannon, by which hot shot was driven on the powder, without the wet wad preceding it.

EVACUATION OF BAY POINT.

The rest of the story is briefly told. Late Thursday night the garrison of Fort Walker had collected at the landing, in the hope of being able to reach Bluffton by water. Luckily, several small Confederate steamers were within hail. But here a ludicrous mistake occurred.—The retreating troops imagined the little steamers to be Yankee gun-boats; while the crews of the steamers were convinced that the troops were a body of disembarked Yankees. Acting upon this double delusion, a deal of mutual reconnoitering was made, and it was only after a vast variety of strategic approaches, that they reached the conclusion that it was "all right." A quick trip to Bluffton followed. Thence the troops marched to Hardeeville, 17 miles distant. The road along which they dragged their exhausted frames was filled with a heterogeneous throng of fugitives of all conditions, carriages, carts and conveyances of every description that could, by any possibility, be pressed into service. The spectacle was a sad one.

Thus ended the defence of Port Royal. The mortification of the disaster is lessened by the consciousness that our troops deserved success.

What injury we did to the enemy, we do not know. Our firing was, of course, less efficient than theirs. Our troops were volunteers—theirs were picked artillerists. Yet, it is very remarkable how few were killed or wounded, amongst our troops. This battle, in this respect, was very much like the battle of Fort Sumter. How so many cannon could have been dismantled and rendered useless, and yet so few of those who worked them injured, seems very marvellous. Our troops did their duty faithfully and bravely, and fought until to fight longer would have been sheer folly. Though encountering immense odds, no signs of cowardice marked their conduct. Officers and soldiers exemplified the ancient character of the State, and deserve our profound gratitude and admiration.

Interesting from France.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 18, 1861.

If we may judge of the feeling against the North among the commercial people of England by that manifested by the English commercial people located at Paris, it must be terrible indeed. No slander is too absurd to be told, none too gross to be believed. Whether from commercial rivalry, from the menacing growth, or from what they call the impertinence of the Yankee race, we seem to have no friends left in this particular class of the English people. Not that they love the South or slavery, but they are furious at the idea that the North should even attempt to avert the threatened rupture of the great Republic, and will be still more furious if the North be successful. The doctrine of the trade which England is forcing on all Europe, and which she has failed to force on the United States, has turned away the sympathies of the commercial classes from the race to which they are allied by blood, and directed them into new and strange channels. The Morrill tariff falling upon English commerce at a moment when France was opening her ports to this same commerce, formed a contrast too striking for even English tenacity, and to-day we see the unnatural and unusual spectacle of Frenchmen and Englishmen joining in a common depreciation of America and her institutions.

A VOICE FROM BEYOND THE SEA.

The Baltimore "News Sheet" says:

"We publish in another column a remarkable letter from Boernstein, the U. S. Consul to Bremen, in regard to the popular feeling existing in Europe with respect to American affairs. Mr. Boernstein addresses his letter to the St. Louis "Anzeiger," and it has since been published in the German Correspondent of this city. The writer states frankly and unequivocally that all the active and energetic sympathy displayed in Europe, and more especially by all the classes except the very poor, is undoubtedly in favor of the Southern Confederacy. The almost universal belief in Europe, he says, is that neither re-union nor re-construction is possible, except upon the Southern basis. He deplores the coldness evinced towards the North among all the intelligent classes without exception, and the evident disfavor in which the war policy of the Federal Government is held. * * This letter, emanating as it does from one of the most prominent of the Revolutionists of 1848, and also one of Mr. Lincoln's warmest supporters, is not only bold, frank and manly in its tone, but is especially valuable at this time as coming from a writer whose thorough acquaintance with the popular mind of Germany and of other European States, cannot be doubted."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM LONDON.

The Washington "Republican," of the 29th, publishes several interesting extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman in London to a gentleman in that city, from which we extract the following:

The news of the disaster at Lexington has just reached us. I will not stop to say what you know already—that it has deeply afflicted me. I send you the Times, Chronicle and Telegraph, with leaders on the subject, that will let you know what is thought of that defeat over here. But now, I must tell you what will be the effect of it. Unless the next few days brings over the news of a brilliant and decisive victory gained by the Federal Government over the Confederates, England will certainly at once try to raise the blockade of the Southern ports. I told you she was on the fence. You will see it announced in the Times of this day, which I send you, that Lord John Russell has said he "will consider of the propriety of sending out ships of war to raise the blockade." But do you know I think that is partly insincere? Ships of-war have already left these ports, sailing Westward under sealed orders. From all that I can gather between the half confidences of the press, and the cautious gossip of John Bull at his dinner table, I think that there is no doubt that the destination of those ships is to the Southern ports, where they will cruise to wait further orders, to be carried out to them by some fast sailing war steamer. What those "further orders" will be, you may easily imagine. I tell you, if we do not astonish England by such a decisive victory as shall entirely destroy the Confederate army now on the Potomac, we shall have her down upon us in all of the south. I am breathing out all my soul in hoping, praying, longing for this victory.

In another letter, the same writer says:

The English Government don't like the letter of mediation sent by the Emperor of Russia to the President of the United States; which, as they so much desire the end of the war, seems a little inconsistent. But they are certainly jealous of the interference of Russia. Since that Russia has sent a special envoy to France upon some errand, of which this Government is very suspicious and profoundly ignorant. And now observe. You will remember that in the late Crimean war the people of the United States certainly sympathized with Russia, as a Christain nation should; for, after all, Russia against Turkey was the Cross against the Crescent. You know also that the present Czar is one of the most enligetened and liberal-minded monarchs that ever sat upon the Russian throne. He has abolished serfdom in his own dominions. I think Russia bears a grudge against England, and would set her at variance with France if possible. And I have a hope and a presentiment that if England and France do help the rebels, and thus make a world's war of it, Russia will come to the aid of the Federal Government. There was more in that letter of mediation than met the eye, especially in that part of it which reminded the President that Russia and the United States were the two greatest powers of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. I hate monarchs, but my heart warms to the Czar. And yet I know that there is precious little magnanimity left in Europe, and whatever any nation may do for or against the United States, will be done primarily for self-interest. We must not rely upon any help from any quarter—we must rely only upon God, our cause and ourselves.

OUR ENEMIES—OUR DUTIES.—The enemy has at length made the first attempt at the invasion of our State. A trifling success has been gained. The difficulties of defending Port Royal caused it for some time to be questioned whether it should be fortified. Such defences were placed there as could be provided. Enough to ward off a merely predatory incursion—not enough to repel an organized force, collected for the purpose of invasion. Before the overwhelming force against which they had to contend, the batteries after making a gallant defence, were abandoned. The troops have been withdrawn from them, and now with the reinforcements fast hastening to their aid, await the landing of the invader. Our time has come! Our destiny is in our own hands. The God of Battles is the God of Justice, and under His eye we are to fight. And shall we ask for what do we fight? The answer is prompt—for all that makes life dear—for more than life itself. Our rights and our liberties are the stakes for which we are to play, and which we are to win—or die.

To do our duty fully, let us realize the danger. To know it, is not to fear it. The more imminent it may be, the greater the effort to meet it. Let all be prepared—let every man set his house in order. Let all feel that the first and the last lesson for us in these times is to be ready at the instant to obey what they who are in command shall order.—We have to direct and lead us, brave Generals, who are accomplished soldiers and true patriots. Let not every one do what he thinks best, or wishes, it may be, without any thought whatever, but be ready to go wherever, and to do whatever, these our Generals will command. Let us cast behind us faith-fluding; let us come up to the work which is appointed for us, and which must be done. Let every one who can bear arms be a volunteer and ready. Ready to do whatever is required of him. Let us trust our Generals; let our Generals trust us. With hearts united, as with shields locked, at the summons let us go forth, with the firm, unshaken purpose of those who, conscious of the right which they are about with their lives to maintain, can from the battle field, with hope and trust, look upwards to their God, and ask that strength be given to their arms, and success to their cause.—*Char. Courier.*

Sketch of General Evans.

A New York paper has the following sketch of General Evans:

Brigadier-General Nathaniel George Evans is a native of South Carolina, and graduated at West Point in 1844. He was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the First United States Dragoons in July, 1848, and was transferred to the Second Dragoons in September, 1849. In March, 1855, he became first Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, and was promoted to a Captaincy in the following year, which position he held under Major Van Dorn when the latter commanded the expedition against the Camanches in 1858, winning no little distinction for his bravery in the severest battle of the campaign, near Wachita village, in Texas. His connection with the rebels is contemporaneous with the secession of South Carolina, by whose Governor he was appointed Adjutant-General of the regular forces of the State. He was subsequently appointed Brigadier-General, and, in conjunction with Generals Jackson and Cooke, commanded the left wing of the rebel forces at the battle of Bull Run, in which engagement he was in immediate command of the brigade composed of Wheat's Battalion, Colonel Hay's Seventh Louisiana Volunteers and the Washington Artillery.

KERSEY'S, by the bale, for Cash only, at
Nov. 2. BALDWIN'S.

3,000 YARDS KERSEY'S, by the bale, for cash only,
Nov. 2. at BALDWIN'S.

From the Louisville Courier.

How Kentucky Stands in the War.

There is not a single full regiment from Kentucky in the federal service! So the Evansville (La.) "Journal" said less than a week ago. To the honor of the State be it spoken.

For months on months the federal recruiting officers have been at work in Kentucky. Leading Kentuckians have been bought with commissions, and they have lent their influence and contributed their efforts to raise troops for the government at Washington. Rousseau, Pennybaker, Ward, Grider, Jackson, Harlan, Crittenden, Boone, Whitaker—these and others of more or less respectability, have received their price, and zealously have they labored in the service of their employer. Bounties have been offered; advance payments have been proposed; falsehood and misrepresentations have been employed to influence the passions and excite the prejudice of the people; every artifice has been exhausted, persuasion, threats, bribery, and intimidation employed; but thank God! they have all been in vain! Not a regiment for Lincoln has yet been raised! This is the truth, though spoken by a Northern paper. Officers enough, said that paper, have been furnished by Kentucky to command all the troops raised in the North West; but not a single regiment is yet completed. The politicians were bought by the administration, but the people are incorruptible.

Regiment after regiment, full to the last man, have been raised in Kentucky for the Confederate service, and others are being raised. Four such regiments may be seen from our window as we write, composed of the choicest spirits in the Commonwealth, animated by a spirit of undying hatred to tyranny, and determined to lay down their arms only when the right of the people of the States to govern themselves is acknowledged.—Other such are at Columbus. Another is in Virginia. And soon as many more will swell the ranks of the army of liberation—many evidences of the patriotism and courage of the people of Kentucky.

But not one lull Kentucky regiment is in Lincoln's service! If there is a desponding Kentuckian, let him take heart. Kentucky can only be subjugated by Kentuckians; and Kentuckians will not submit to slavery, much less will they fight for a master.

Let us have as many Kentucky regiments in the Southern service as there are or will be Kentucky companies in the Northern army.

The Situation.

The enemy have Port Royal and Hilton Head Island. What do they intend to do with them? They may hold them in quiet possession, and the former will afford a safer refuge for their fleets. As we have no particular use for either about now, we cannot see that any serious inconvenience can arise from their presence.—They have, it is said, twenty thousand troops aboard their ships. What will they do with them? We think it will puzzle them to come to Savannah; their next movement, then, must be inland, either in the direction of Pocota

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1861.

THE SHERIFFS who have written to us for information as to the time and place for comparing the polls of the congressional districts, will find the sixth section of the law on that matter in this day's paper.

The Election.

There was an election—several elections—held in this State on Wednesday last, or at least there ought to have been, but if we were to judge by the papers we would hardly be led to suppose that any such thing had occurred, as few or none of them give returns and the majority make no mention at all. We give a few scattering items:—

RICHMOND COUNTY, so far as heard from gives 300 for McDowell for Congress. No opposition. Several precints made no returns, and thus at least 130 votes were lost. Rodman, Guion, Bond, Mitchell, Edwards, and Woodfin, received each 263 votes; Pool, Reid, Foster and Humphrey, 324; Long 262; Shepherd 242, McKay, 80; Graham, Bragg, Wooten, Brown, Caldwell and Merriman, 61 each; Walker, 62; Strange 1.

At Rockingham the vote was 193, being unanimous for the Rodman ticket. The camps have not been heard from, except at Acquia Creek, where Roger P. Atkinson gave the *whole vote* for the Rodman ticket.

By the way the Richmond Militia started for Wilmington on Tuesday last, but disbanded at Trollinger's, in obedience to orders from Gen. Anderson.

FROM WAYNE COUNTY, we only learn from the Goldsboro' Tribune that George W. Collier, Esq., has been elected to the House of Commons, probably to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. T. Dortch, Esq., elected to the Confederate Senate.

At the Newbern precinct, CRAVEN COUNTY, the vote for Congress as reported in the Progress stood 51 for Kenan; 27 for Thomas; 9 for Koonce; 7 for Faison. Five or six scattering.

The Fayetteville Observer says that the election passed off quietly in that town, there being no opposition for Congressman, President or Vice President. It gives the following returns of the electoral vote:—

	Graham Ticket.	Rodman Ticket.
Fayetteville,	295	122
Co. C. 7th Reg. State Troops,	1	10
Capt. Williams's Company,	19	32
Co. H, 3d Reg. State Troops,	0	2

The following is the official summing up of the vote cast in this county at the late election for Presidential electors and congressman. The first twelve names compose the ticket known as the Rodman and Guion Ticket. By some mistake no returns were made from Long Creek and Lower Black River for any but ten names, the return for those marked "State at Large" being somehow omitted. This makes Messrs. Rodman and Guion apparently to fall behind their ticket. Mr. McKay's name had been put on in place of Mr. Shepherd, declined, but several ticketshad got abroad with Mr. S.'s name on them, which will account for some difference in this case. The remaining names may be regarded as scattering or merely complimentary.

For Congress, Mr. McDowell got all but 41 votes, which were scattered around. At some of the camps there were no tickets for Congress and nobody voted.

W. B. Rodman	1,122	W. A. Graham	10
H. W. Guion	1,116	Robt. Strange	43
John Pool	1,72	J. G. Shepard	72
H. F. Bond	1,276	—. Shaw	1
L. W. Humphrey	1,269	W. S. Ashe	46
Wm. McL. McKay	1,627	—. Wooten	6
W. N. Edwards	1,133	—. Steele	16
D. S. Reid	1,190		
A. G. Foster	1,203		
J. M. Long	1,210		
Anderson Mitchell	1,152		
N. W. Woodfin	1,154		

Congress—T. D. McDowell, 1,602; W. S. Ashe, 36; R. B. Cowen, 1; A. J. Jones, 4.

Official Vote of Duplin County for Electors.

For the Journal.

KENANSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 7, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The following is official, except one camp not heard from. The electors for President received votes in Duplin and in Camp of Duplin soldiers, as follows:

Wm. B. Rodman	1,164	Jesse G. Shepard	101
H. W. Guion	1,64	Hon. Wm. A. Graham	20
John Pool	1,118	Counsel Wooten	20
H. F. Bond	147	Thos. Bragg	20
L. W. Humphrey	1,192	Bradford Brown	20
W. McL. McKay	147	Thos. Bragg	20
W. N. Edwards	1,133	Todd R. Caldwell	20
Hon. D. S. Reid	1,158	A. S. Merriman	20
A. G. Foster	1,111	J. J. Long	54
J. M. Long	1,191	S. J. Pearson	59
A. Mitchell	1,231	A. J. Dargan	57
N. W. Woodfin	1,244	V. C. Barringer	50

FOR CONGRESS.

Maj. Kenan	895 votes.
Thos. J. Faison	322 "
F. D. Koonce	9 "
C. R. Thomas	2 "
E. A. Thompson	1 "

Visit of the Vice President to the Wilmington Sword Factory.

On yesterday afternoon the Factory of Froelich and Estvan was the scene of an agreeable incident, arising out of the visit of the Hon. A. H. Stephens, who made a minute inspection of the various manufactures of Swords, Lances and Bayone's, carried on there. After he had gone through all the workshops, he was requested by the courteous agent, Mr. Newhoff, to lay the foundation for a new sword making machine, which he did, laying the brick and spreading on mortar in a most workmanlike manner, taking occasion to make a few graceful and appropriate remarks respecting the welfare of the Factory and its importance to the Confederacy. The party, consisting of the Vice President, Joshua G. Wright, Esq., Dr. Medway. Messrs. Froelich and Newhoff, then adjourned to the counting house, where a beautiful Sword and Lance were accepted by Mr. Stephens, after which Mr. Wright in an exceedingly brilliant and happy impromtu speech, presented the Vice President to the assembled workmen, who received him in the most enthusiastic manner. Holding the Sword and Lance, Mr. Stephens made a spirited address, stating that being accidentally detained here, he had accepted this invitation to visit the Sword Factory without supposing that he should see anything at all equal to the magnitude and finish of the works he had just inspected. He complimented the firm on the patriotism and energy displayed in the undertaking, and very beautifully urged on the workmen the dignity of the labour in which they were engaged, assuring them that they were no less employed in defending their country, and were no less necessary for her protection than generals in the field or statesmen in the cabinet. He then spoke of the high gratification with which he had received the beautiful arms presented to him, saying he should take them with him to let other sections see what the Old North State was doing.

Mr. Stephens was evidently highly gratified by his visit and reception, the only regret being the absence of Col. Estvan the originator of the Factory, to whose indomitable perseverance, combined with a profound skill in all kinds of arms, the inhabitants of Wilmington are indebted for the establishment of these works which will enrich their town by bringing artisans from other places, and a consequent influx of traffic and capital.

We most heartily echo the conclusion of Mr. Stephens' speech, that the Wilmington Sword Factory may continue to flourish, and thus achieve the two fold advantage of building up the town, and advancing the sacred cause which is first in the heart of every Southern man.—*Daily Journal, 9th inst.*

WE ARE pleased to be able to state that the appeal on behalf of the Maryland Troops in the Confederate service has been very liberally responded to, a subscription of within a trifle of four hundred dollars having already been made up without any extra effort or solicitation. With a little more exertion it will no doubt be raised to five hundred, and will be employed strictly as designed when, definite directions are received in regard to its disposal or transmission.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, N. C.—PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.—The Fayetteville *Observer* of last Thursday, the 8th instant, has an article in relation to Beaufort Harbor, apparently in reply to the N. Y. Herald, which paper states the depth of water over the Beaufort, N. C. bar, at 15 feet 5 inches at low, and 18 feet 5 inches at high water. In answer to this, the Observer quotes from the report of Professor Bache on the Coast Survey, made to Congress in 1851, which report states that a "ship drawing twenty feet water can leave at any state of the tide, with almost any wind, and discharge her pilot *at sea* in from thirty to forty-five minutes after weighing anchor."

The Observer then adds the following postscript:—"Since the above was in type we have a case in point. The Wilmington Journal says of the Port Royal harbor, 'it is probably the best harbor on the Atlantic coast South of Norfolk.' If our Beaufort harbor were located in some other State, would not THAT be the best."

The "case in point" asserted by the *Observer* is the presumed disparagement by us of Beaufort Harbor in our State, by our remark that Port Royal Harbor "is probably the best harbor on the Atlantic coast South of Norfolk."

Fortunately for Beaufort, North Carolina, the South Carolina harbor has much the deepest water and has therefore been honored by the preference of the Lincolnite armada. The mere approximate statement of Professor Bache, in 1851, will not, we suppose, be considered authority in opposition to the actual soundings, which were not made until 1854. We have the map with sailing directions now before us, dated 1854. The directions say:—"This harbor is about 8½ miles W. N. W. from the South spit of Cape Lookout, is easy of access, affords shelter from all winds and can be entered with the wind from any point except between N. and W. There is 15½ feet at mean low water on the bar. Mean rise and fall of tide, 2.8 feet," (2 feet and eight tenths,) making the depth at mean high water eighteen feet and three tenths.

This, we think is tolerably circumstantial. Now for Beaufort, S. C., or Port Royal Harbor as it is called.

We have that on an equally large scale made in 1855, by the same Hydrographic party under the command of Lieut. J. N. Maffit. Sailing directions are given for three channels. The East Channel can be entered with 17 feet at mean low water; the South East with not less than 19 feet at mean low water. 19 feet at mean low water can be carried through the South channel. Mean rise and fall of tides 6.6 feet (six feet and six tenths.) This gives 25 feet and six-tenths to be brought into the South East and South channels at mean high water.

We have been thus particular in order to show how far the Observer gets out of the line of accuracy when it indulges in its postscriptive insinuation about the Journal and Beaufort Harbor. We were perfectly correct.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—We understand that this regiment is under marching orders and will probably leave at an early hour for the southern seat of war.

The warmest wishes of all our people will accompany them, as indeed they do all of our soldies. But added to the more general feeling of State pride or patriotic interest, there are the ties of blood and association, the regiment having in it five New Hanover companies while the balance is from adjoining counties.

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS FOR THE COAST.—Col Clingman, with several companies of the regiment of of volunteers which he has recently organized in the "Old North State," arrived by special train yesterday afternoon. Their destination is the South Carolina coast, for defence against the invaders. The remainder of Col. Clingman's command, including, we learn, 250 Cherokee Indians, Capt. Williams will arrive during the night or this morning. Col Clingman is at the Charleston Hotel.

We also learn that the Governor of North Carolina has issued orders for the concentration of 8,000 troops at Raleigh to-day, to await orders, and be ready at a moment's notice to start for the scene of action on the coast.

The above from the Charleston *Mercury* of Thursday will be news to Col. Clingman, Governor Clarke and the public in general. Col. Clingman will be surprised to learn that his very fine looking regiment is not composed of white men exclusively, and Governor Clarke has certainly not notified the world in general of his orders for the concentration of eight thousand troops at Raleigh. In truth, we feel assured that Gov. Clarke can get any number of men, if he can only get arms for them.

Thirty-Fifth Regiment.

We learn that this regiment was organized on yesterday at Crab Tree, near Raleigh, by the election of the following field officers:

Colonel.—James Sinclair,
Lt. Colonel.— — Creighton,
Major.— — Pettway.

Col. Sinclair will be favorably recollected as the Chaplain of the Fifth Regiment State Troops at the battle of Manassas, where he proved himself a gallant soldier of the Confederacy as well as of the cross. Lt. Col. Creighton is from Goldsboro', an officer of the Rifle Guards. Major Pettway is from Edgecombe or Wilson, also an officer of some experience. All are good men, whose highest ambition will be to acquit themselves well and do their whole duty to the cause in which they are embarked.

We presume the Raleigh papers will inform us of the names and organization of the companies composing the regiment.

A CHAPLAIN!—The Man with the Steeple Hat, *Professor* Charles DeGrath, the man that erated some years since at the head of the Market House over his bottles of Electric Oil, is now at Castle Pinckney, having been captured while holding the position of *Chaplain* to a regiment! We think that if the Lincolnites hang any of our privateers men as pirates, DeGrath, Ely, Corcoran, etc., ought to be hung immediately by their hind legs until their noses bleed, and then by their necks until their breathing is interrupted. Of course the Reverend DeGrath will go chuck to heaven, the holy man, and Ely will go nowheres, not being worth damning, and Electric Oil wil be suspended.

FROM some gentlemen detained here on their way South from Richmond, among the rest Major Laidler of the Charleston *Courier*, we learn that an impression exists there, amounting almost to a conviction, that a general fight on the line of the Potomac is imminent and may occur within ten days.

WE learn that Vice President Stephens arrived here this morning, on his way South, and are gratified to be able to add that he appears to be in the enjoyment of unusual health and strength.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

AN INVENTION.—A day or two since Mr. Domler of the firm of Hines & Domler of this place, showed us a new article of dress invented and patented by himself, being a combination of the cap and hood, very convenient and indeed comfortable, especially for travellers, soldiers on guard, or others exposed to the rigors of a winter climate. It effectually guards not only the neck behind but also the throat and ears, and, if necessary the chin and side of theface without interfering with sight or respiration. We understand that Messrs. Hines & Domler have a contract for these articles from the Confederate government.

☞ The Washington, N. C., *Dispatch* of the 5th inst. says that six Confederate steamers arrived at that port on Monday last, amongst them the famous steamer *Fanny*, Gen. Butler's flag ship, which was recently captured by our forces.

IN THE MIDST OF EXCITEMENT we are all apt to participate in and sympathize with that excitement, and thus it sometimes happens that propositions are brought forward, natural enough under the circumstances, but impossible to be carried out in practice or maintained even if the attempt were made to carry them out.

Our allusion now is to some remarks by Mr. Gooch, a candidate for Congress in the fifth district, such remarks being made at a speaking in the Court House in Raleigh on the evening of Tuesday of last week. As the election is already over, and as, besides, Mr. Gooch had retired from the canvass before the day of election, of course nothing we could offer now could affect his prospects of obtaining a seat in the House of Representatives. We would add that what we are going to say is not at all intended to reflect in any way upon that gentleman or to injure any of his prospects now or hereafter. Mr. G. Simply expressed views which are common enough with many of the truest friends of Southern independence.

In speaking of the future relations of the Confederate States to foreign countries, Mr. G. thought and insisted that all foreigners with the exception of natives or citizens of the Northern States ought to be required to remain here long enough to enable them to acquire a knowledge of and to feel an interest in our institutions, before being admitted to the privileges of citizenship—In regard to the natives and citizens of States of the North now at war with us, he would go for a total exclusion of them. He would not admit them to settle down or acquire citizenship at the South. We think this is about the idea. We know it is an idea that all of us have heard before.

The end of war is peace. All wars have ended sometime;—even the thirty years war in Germany, the wars of the first American revolution, or the still more sanguinary contests of the French Republic and Empire. Peace is made by the conclusion of a treaty of friendship and amity, which is at least *supposed* to settle all difficulties and heal all breaches. The "most favored nation" clause is now almost invariably inserted in treaties; this clause is to the effect that the trading and other relations of the contracting parties with each other shall be placed upon as favorable a basis as either party extends to any other nation with which it has intercourse. Indeed it must be apparent that any peculiarly invidious distinction, any permanent and perpetual exclusion by legislative enactment, would be wholly inconsistent with the conclusion of any treaty of friendship and amity, as such is understood by all nations, or with the maintainance of any peaceful relations with a coterminous nation. Why, after a seven years' war with Great Britain, with feelings deeply embittered by sufferings and privations such as this generation has not yet been called upon even to contemplate, and with a strong French bias, no such exclusion was thought of when a treaty of peace was made with Great Britain, in virtue of which she and her late colonies became, at least nominally, friendly nations.

As for other foreigners, we suppose all will agree that they ought to remain a proper time. The only difference, we suppose, is about how long that time of probation ought to be. This we need not try to discuss now.

All this may seem to possess little importance at the present time. It possesses enough importance to interest our people and to be pretty freely talked of. But we allude to it for another purpose beyond satisfying the interest attached to its immediate discussion. We want to warn our people, especially our manufacturers, against basing any very extravagant calculations upon exclusions and prohibitions against Yankee goods after the war is over and peace has been declared. There is no doubt that a Connecticut label will be rather unpopular, and a nasal accent cease to be admired; but on the other hand, let us ask in all sincerity if the manufacturers at the South are exactly laying up for themselves such a store of popularity as would induce the people, through their representatives, to exclude the manufactures of *anybody* on their account or for their benefit. When the non-manufacturer finds the price of goods double and treble, and knows that the cost of production is little, if anything, higher than it formerly was, he is not able to get up much enthusiasm, and may be pardoned if he happens to think that shaving and speculation is not all confined to the north side of Mason and Dixon's Line.

The Richmond *Dispatch* a few days since referred to this matter in pretty strong terms. The caption of its article is pregnant with meaning "War speculations the probable cause of Ruin to Southern Manufactures." It will tend to make people anxious to escape at the earliest moment from the "patriotic" clutches of the "army worms" and believe us, if things go on much longer people will be more inclined to discriminate against than in favor of those who, as the *Dispatch* says, are making the very name of Southern manufactures the synonym of extortion.

COL. CLINGMAN'S Regiment has arrived in Charleston and is spoken of in the highest terms. It is certainly a splendid body of men.

Captain Moore's battery of mounted artilery is there by this time, we have no doubt. Like Clingman's regiment, they will unquestionably do credit to the Old North State. We are pleased to be able to say that the painful rumour of any of the members of the Artillery having been killed or injured by an accident on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road is without foundation. There was a slight collision, resulting in some damage, but the men and horses escaped, all but one horse, which was somewhat injured.

Yesterday the Eighth Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, under the command of Col. Radcliff, came up to town, having been relieved at the post they had so long and faithfully occupied by the Thirtieth Regiment under the command of Col. Parker. We believe the Eighth will occupy the former camp of the Thirtieth here, until further orders, for which, we learn, they are to hold themselves in readiness. The regiment marched through several of our streets and performed sundry evolutions in a style which showed that their time in camp had not been spent unprofitably. We were also pleased to notice that the men generally looked not only well but hearty and robust; more so, we think than they did when they went down.

THE ELECTION in this State is now over and we do not feel like speculating upon its probable result. When that result has been ascertained definitely, we may make some remarks which may or may not be as generally approved as we might wish them to be, but which we will then make, because of a belief on our part that it is right they should be made.

At present, while all eyes are turned to the South, and all ears open to catch the slightest whisperings of news from that quarter, few will read abstract discussions of any kind. The safety of Port Royal Harbor is a matter of more immediate interest at present than the safety of any electoral or congressional ticket. So our friends in the neighboring counties seem to think for the returns come in very slowly indeed.

The ticket for electors headed by Guion and Rodman seems to have gone ahead in the camps and generally with the people in this section. We do not know what it has done in other sections. It was brought out late and little effort made for it, that we know of, but withal it has no doubt got a good vote, and may probably be chosen.

As for congressmen, we feel no desire to make any remarks, except in reference to three districts. We do trust that either Venable or Arrington may be elected in the fifth district; Ashe or Waddell in the sixth, and McLean in the seventh. We do not say this because of mere party preference, but because we cannot at all approve of the positions or course of Messrs. Turner, Christian or Dick. We will soon hear more, we suppose.

☞ We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Capt. Edward Savage, of this place, commanding a company in the Third Regiment North Carolina State Troops, under Col. Meares, now serving on the Potomac on Gen. Holmes' line. Captain Savage has not been once home before since his regiment was ordered to Virginia. We are happy to say that the Captain looks well.

Daily Journal, 8th inst.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the "*Cabarrus Guards*," Co. A, 10th Regiment N. C. V's, on the 4th day of Nov. 1861, A. J. Bost was appointed chairman, and D. H. Goodman, secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased the God of Battles to remove from our midst, our friend and compasion in arms LEVI KETCHEY, from the army militant to the army triumphant;

Resolved 1st, That in the death of Levi Ketchey, the "*Cabarrus Guards*" have lost an efficient member and the Southern Confederacy a true patriot.

2nd, That while we bow in meek submission to the will of Providence, we feel assured that our temporal loss is his eternal gain

3d, That although far away from his home, and bereft of the tender attention of Father and Mother, he found in the person of Mrs. P. Prioleau a kind and devoted friend.

4th, That the heartfelt thanks of the "Cabarrus Guards" be and are hereby tendered to Mrs. P. Prioleau for her kind attention to our friend during his last illness.

5th, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

6th, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

7th. That publication be made in the Carolina Flag and the Wilmington Journal.

A. J. BOST, Ch'n.

D. H. GOODMAN, Sec'y.

Honor to whom Honor is Due.

Some few facts in relation to Commodore Stringham, of the Minnesota, and the Hatteras prisoners, having recently come to our notice, we deem them worthy of mention as highly creditable to that officer. It appears that by the articles of agreements between Com. Stringham and Com. Barron, the Hatteras prisoners surrendered as "prisoners of war," and on arriving at New York, Stringham sent a dispatch to that effect, and intimating that they were to be treated as prisoners of war, and not as rebels. This the admin stration objected to; and in consequence of this objection, there sprang up considerable telegraph communication between the Commodore and the administration, and the prisoners were not landed for several days after their arrival, Stringham refusing to surrender them unless it was clearly stipulated and agreed upon on the part of the Government that they were to carry out in good faith what had been agreed to at Hatteras. It is said that Stringham, in the meantime, frequently approached Com. Barron and Col. Martin, and assured those gentlemen, on his honor, that they had no cause to apprehend deceit; that sooner than he would put them on shore without the full assurance of the Government that the compact was to be strictly kept, he would blow up the ship with every man on board, himself among the rest. However, he persevered in his determination, and did not, or would not, surrender one of them until his terms were complied with fully.

The course pursued by Com. Stringham in this case, made him unpopular with the Dynasty, and either in consequence of this, or his utter contempt of those in power, he resigned his commission and retired to private life, and several of the officers under him did the same thing at the same time, while Hale, who had been his Secretary, continued on, with the determination to leave the Fedefal service as soon as an opportunity offered to join the Confederate service; and he accordingly left when he got to Hampton Roads, bringing away with him certain articles, which, it is said, caused the detention of the Federal fleet from sailing on their expedition some two or three days; as after he left, they had to send to Washington to get them before they could sail, not being able to do so without them.

On the arrival of the Minnesota in the harbor of New York, we understand, a steamboat was chartered by those cowardly scoundrels, the Zouaves, that ran away from Bull Run so fleetly. These fellows were very eager to get at these unarmed prisoners for the purpose of murdering them. They were very impudent, coming close alongside of the ship, and insulting the prisoners. Com. Stringham seeing this, ordered the steamer they were in to keep off a certain distance, or he would sink her; and when the prisoners were getting ready to land on the Island, these blood-thirsty *braves* made for that place, on which the Commodore sent word to the commander of the Island if he did not clear the Island of these miserable cowards, he would arm the prisoners for their own defence against the execrable wretches; whereupon they took to their steamer and went back to New York city.

These facts we glean from parties who were among the prisoners. And it furthermore appears to be confirmed, that the Federal authorities have been for some time prior to their attack on Hatteras, very anxious to attempt the capture of Norfolk, and have only been dissuaded from it by Com. Stringham bitterly opposing any such fool-hardy attempt. He told them, it appears, Gen. Butler in particular, who was most eager to urge it on, that he, Stringham, would have nothing to do with any such folly, that they could lose twenty thousand men, and all the ships they had in the Baboon's Navy, and they would then be as far from it as they were before they commenced.

It is highly probable, now, however, that they no longer have Stringham to oppose them, that they undertake this business. This they will assuredly do, if they meet with any degree of success in their piratical expedition on the Southern coast. And it may be that the Almighty Ruler of events will give them just enough of success to inspire them to this undertaking, for those "whom the Gods intend to destroy they first make mad;"—or rendered to suit the Yankee—make fools of.

Norfolk Day Book.

RIDDLING HOUSES IN VIRGINIA.—A fact which strikes the visitor to the Virginia side with wonder, is finding so many houses in a dilapidated condition. On nearly every road, houses and barns are found stripped of windows, doors and boards, leaving nothing but the framework and roof standing, and the lath and plastering; where these exist. This work of devastation has been done by our own troops, to get lumber for floors to their tents, or to make huts to shelter pickets. A day often suffices to turn a neat looking dwelling into a mere skeleton. Vacant houses are the ones thus selected, and they generally belong to rebels; if, however, on the advance of our lines, a fugitive loyal Virginian does not reach his house within a few hours, he may find it valueless as a means of shelter. These outrages, however, were so manifest that our commanding officers station guards about vacant dwellings as soon as their locations are learned, after an advance, and by this means much property has been saved from destruction. Mount Olivet Church, a mile north of Ball's Cross Roads, is now a mere shell, every clapboard having been taken off. Hunter's Chapel was commenced upon, but was saved before the work of destruction had proceeded far.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Times.*

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.—The Northern papers profess to have some late tidings of the privateer Sumter. A New York paper says:

Lieutenant Porter, of the Powhatan, reports that he arrived at Maranham September 24th, only five days after the Sumter left. The latter had cruised two or three days at the mouth of the harbour to overhaul the brig Maria, expected from New York. The Governor of Maranham treated the officers of the Sumter with every courtesy, promising them they might sell the Maria there if she was captured; supplied her with coal, but was unwilling to do the same for the Powhatan. In entering Maranham the Sumter got ashore, lost her false keel, and when she left was leaking. She left under sail, having housed her smoke stack.

She had taken no prizes since the Abby Bradford.—Lieutenant Porter left September 28th, and put into St. Thomas October 9th, where his last dispatch was dated.

ARREST OF ALIEN ENEMIES.—Some seven or eight parties in Norfolk and Portsmouth, who had declared themselves alien enemies, and desired to be sent North, have been arrested by the orders of the Government and brought to this city. It is understood that hereafter the Government will afford no facilities of egress to parties avowing themselves alien enemies, but will subject them to arrest, as the law requires their expulsion at the hands of the Confederate States Marshal.—*Richmond Examiner, 6th inst.*

ANECDOTE OF GEN. EVANS.—A Yankee prisoner told Gen. EVANS, at Leesburg, that the South could not triumph in this war unless they were prepared to "wade knee deep in Northern blood." The General replied that we were willing to go *breast deep*, only leaving our arms free to hew down our enemies.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.—"Our special reporter" furnishes the following:

"We have met our last defeat!
We have seen our last retreat!"

So said or sang the hopeful McClellan, a few weeks ago. The "highly respectable gentleman" who always arrives by the Central train assures us that when he parted from Mc. yesterday morning a week ago, he was singing:

"Now I have some sad misgivings,
Since I've met this General Twings."

Richmond Whig.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

From Richmond.
From Gen. Floyd's Command.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6th, 1861.

The Richmond Dispatch has intelligence from Cotton Hill, that Floyd commenced cannonading the enemy on Friday last, and stopped their transportation trains, killed a number of horses, disabled their wagons, and killed twenty-nine of the enemy. Floyd controls the road by which the enemy transports their supplies. There is a rumor, not generally credited, however, that the Federals had crossed Kanawha River at Soup Creek to cut off Col. Jenkins' cavalry. Jenkins informed Gen. Floyd if he would send infantry reinforcements, he would cut the enemy's forces off, which was done; and Jenkins killed and captured all, said to be 600.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 7th, 1861.

The Richmond *Whig* of this morning publishes the following:

CENTREVILLE, Va., within hearing of the enemy's guns, November 3d, 1861.

To Editors Whig: Gentlemen:—My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on relative to the publication of a synopsis of my report of the battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do this knowledge. By authority, the President is the sole judge of when and what parts of the report of the commanding officer shall be made public, and individually I do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Department may think it proper and necessary to the success of our cause. Meanwhile I entrest my friends not to trouble themselves about refuting slanders or calumnies aimed at me. Alcibiades, on a certain occasion, resorted to an extraordinary method to occupy the minds of his traducers; let then that synopsis answer the same purpose for me in this instance. If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office-seeking, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world.

I hope for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of a kind Providence to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not, and never expect or desire to be a candidate for any civil office in the gift of the people or the Executive. The acme of my ambition, after having cast my mite into the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability in securing our rights and independence as a nation, is to retire to private life, my means then permitting, never again to leave my home, unless to fight anew the battles of my country.

Respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The morning papers say that Gen. Lee left here yesterday charged with the command of the coast defences South of Virginia.

Hon. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, has been appointed Brigadier General in the Confederate army.

Northern and Western News.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 6th, 1861

As anticipated, the report that ten thousand Federal troops were marching on Hopkinsville from the direction of Henderson, Ky., was a Federal trick.

A gentleman arrived here yesterday who left Louisville on Friday last and passed through Henderson, reports only a few troops there, and none between that place and Hopkinsville.

A dispatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, Oct. 31st, states that there is a slackness in enlistments of soldiers again, especially in the larger States. The enlistments are so few that the War Department has again returned to the system of accepting men directly, without the interposition of the State authorities.

The N. Y. Herald's Washington dispatches, of 31st Oct., says that Lincoln has informed certain United States Senators, who called on him to know when a forward movement would take place, that the responsibility of such movement has been left with Gen. McClellan, and that it is the purpose of the Executive to sustain him in the undertaking, whatever his determination may be.

Advices from New York on the 31st Oct., report that the jury in the case of the men on the privateer Savannah, stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

The grand jury of the U. S. Court at Cincinnati, on 30th Oct., found true bills against Jas. M. Chenoweth, John A. Skipp, and Thos. B. Lincoln, charged with treason.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 6th, 1861.

A dispatch to the New York Times dated Washington, 31st Oct., says that the Army of the Potomac will not go into Winter quarters within the present lines of entrenchments. No such purpose is entertained by the government, and no such suggestion made by McClellan. Activity of preparation continues great.

The New York World's dispatch says that Lincoln has assured parties of a forward movement of the army having been determined upon.

The Tribune's dispatch says that the Navy Department recently ordered 500 more rifled cannon.

The Tribune admits the rumor of the absconding of Dupont's private Secretary, but says the report is unfounded, and adds that it has reason to believe that it was put in circulation by the enemy's government.

The steamship Arago arrived at New York on 31st Oct., brought 1,276 packages of arms, and 600 packages of equipments and clothing for Gen. Meigs—comprising complete arms, equipments and clothing for 12 000 men.

Lieut. Col. Palfrey, commanding 20th Massachusetts Regiment at Leesburg, in his official report to the government, says that the loss of that regiment was about fifty per cent. The officers engaged were 22, only 9 of whom are safe. Privates engaged 318; killed, wounded and missing 147.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to the police of New York, directing that every passenger bound outside of the county be examined, and to see that all have passports.

The surveyor of the port of New York has seized the ship Joseph W. Dyer, two sixteenths of which is owned by Joseph Phillips of Louisiana.

Cotton Estimate.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 6th, 1861.

The total Cotton crop for the year is estimated at 3 699,926 bales. Decrease from last year of 997,800 bales. The exports of the year have been 1,915,300 bales from this port. The total exports of the Confederate States, for the year, reach 3,764,340 bales—decrease from the previous year of 861,380 bales.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 6th, 1861.

The Legislature met to-day. Messrs. Billups was elected President of the Senate, and Mobley as Secretary; Aiken, Speaker of the House, and Arrington as Clerk.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GA., Nov. 6th 1861.

The Governor's message to the Legislature was read to-day. He refers to the early history of the Union, and advocates State rights; deprecates the power conferred on the President to accept a State troops without the intervention of the Governor, and says that it is unconstitutional and anti-state right. He says that Georgia has fifty regiments in service—forty of state troops, and ten independent regiments. He recommends the issue of Treasury notes by the State; also an advance of two-thirds of the value of the cotton crop to the planters on certain conditions; also the re-enactment of the stay law.

He alludes to the unpatriotic speculation of some dealers, and asks that the Governor be allowed to seize, for the use of the troops, such provisions as may be necessary, and pay a reasonable compensation for the same, as may be fixed by competent valuing agents.

He recommends that the State pay the war tax, and also that the Legislature subscribe a liberal sum to the direct steamship company forming in Savannah, and closes with reflections on our competency for self government.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 6th, 1861.

The Legislature of South Carolina met on Monday. The Governor's message was read on yesterday. He says that the State has nineteen thousand troops in service, besides three thousand in Charleston and twenty-one mounted companies on the coast. He advises the State to pay the war tax, and alludes to governmental affairs.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.—We find in the Memphis Appeal, of the 2d, the following official vote of Tennessee for Governor:

For Isham G. Harris	75,300
For William H. Polk	43,496
Majority for Isham G. Harris	31,805

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW."—In his last letter to the London *Times*, Mr. Russell says:

On my first visit to Baltimore in April, there was a report that the South Carolinians had opened fire upon Sumter, and the feeling which displayed itself was certainly not one of regret. On my second visit, on my way from Fortress Monroe, Baltimore had the air of Warsaw; pickets at the street corners, patrols in the thoroughfares, camps on the hills, soldiers cooking in the public places, the people sullen and angry. The report has been presented to the Legislature respecting the suppression of the police, and the inhabitants were satisfied that they had been very badly used. But from the first there were strong hopes that the "tyranny would be overpast" when the Confederates invaded Maryland; and *it must have been a bitter disappointment, particularly after the battle of Manassas, to find there were no traces of their deliverers' footsteps, and that their voices were as distant as ever.*

THE CENSUS OF CHARLESTON.—We have received from Alderman Riggs, Chairman of the Census Committee, the printed report of the census of 1861, for the decennial apportionment of the city, as made by Frederick A. Ford, Esq.

Copies will be ready for citizens in a few days, of which notice will be given.

We report briefly the result in figures, and shall recur to the census at leisure:

White inhabitants	26,969
Slaves	17,656
Free Colored	3,784
Total	48,400

The whites are distributed as follows:

Males	13,139
Females	13,839

Number of families 5,092, showing nearly 5.3 to each family.

The smallest ward in total population is No. 7, 2,734, and the largest No. 4, 11,106.

The smallest in white population, No. 7, shows 1,924, and the largest, No. 4, has 5,926.

The effective males between 18 and 45 years are 6,730, or somewhat more than one-half of the total male population; and those between 16 and 60 years number 8,130.

A very elaborate and interesting report on the Meteorology of Charleston is furnished by W. Hutson Ford, M. D.—*Charleston Courier.*

HERRINGVILLE, Nov. 7th, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: The ladies living in the vicinity of Lisbon, Sampson county, met on the 5th of Oct., and organized a Society for the relief of their brave protectors. The following officers were chosen:

President.—Miss Maria J. Beatty.
Vice President.—Miss Mary V. Herring.
Treasurer.—Miss Lucie C. Spearman.
Secretaries.—Mrs. Lizzie Herring, Miss Cornelia Herring.

Contributions.—Mrs. J. H. Spearman, 3 blankets, 2 pr. drawers, 2 shirts, 4 pr. socks, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases; Miss Lucie Spearman, 2 towels, 8 pr. socks; Mrs. C. Highsmith, 1 blanket, 2 pr. socks, 2 pillow cases, pepper and sage; Mrs. H. Herring, 2 blankets; Mrs. N. Herring, 1 pr. drawers, 1 pr. socks; Miss Kate Matthews, 2 pr. socks; Miss E. Matthews, 2 pr. socks; Miss Celia Matthews, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. K. Tatum, 2 pr. socks; Miss C. Herring, 1 pr. socks; Misses Emily, Julia and Elvira Herring, 1 pr. socks each; Mrs. J. Lamb, 1 sheet, 1 pr. drawers, sage and pepper; Mrs. N. Blackburn, 1 blanket, 1 pr. socks; Miss E. Herring, 2 pr. socks; Mrs. James Robinson, 1 bible, 1 blanket, 1 towel, 1 pillow case; Miss M. V. Herring, 2 pr. socks; Mrs. Lizzie Herring, 2 blankets, 4 towels, 2 pr. socks, 2 pillows, 2 pillow cases; Miss H. Robinson, 1 pr. gloves, 2 towels, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. G. Herring, 1 pr. socks, 1 shirt; Mrs. Amos Johnson, 1 woollen counterpane, 1 pr. socks; Mrs. Z. J. Hackley, 1 woollen coun